

Weather

Misty weather with threats of rain today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 64.7 and the minimum 46.0 the figures for the corresponding day last year being 59.1 and 41.9.

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DECISION REACHED ON PROBABLE SUM GERMANY CAN PAY

Commission On Reparation Concludes Agreement On Final Report

ESTIMATE IS MADE

First Instalment, Paris Paper Says, Will Total 25,000,000,000 Francs

SPA MEETING ENDS

Use Of Dantzig To Land Troops Is Obviated, Says Report

(Reuters Agency War Service)

Paris, April 9.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—The Peace Conference commission on reparation on Tuesday adopted the final report on the financial capacity of the enemy states to make reparation and the means of repayment. It has been decided to present the report of the first sub-committee on categories of damage and methods of valuation to the general secretary of the Peace Conference.

Ignace Jan Paderewski was to appear before the council of Four Tuesday to present Poland's claims.

Estimate Made By Paper

(Reuters Agency War Service) Paris, April 9.—Le Journal says that the first instalment of the indemnity will be twenty-five milliards of francs, of which five milliards will be in payment of the raw materials necessary for the resumption of the economic existence of Germany. A second instalment of five milliards will be paid in the form of bonds. The rest of the indemnity will be spread over a period of thirty-five years. The estimates of the annual payment range between seven milliards and fifteen milliards of francs.

Paderewski Arrives

Paris, April 9.—The Polish Premier, M. Paderewski, and M. Noulet, the French representative of the Allied Mission to Poland, arrived here today.

Arrangements Made To Send Troops Through Germany

Copenhagen, April 9.—A message from Berlin says that, according to a report received from the German Army Commission at Spa, the agreement concluded with Marshal Foch whereby the use of Dantzig and arrangements to use other routes proposed by Germany to convey Polish troops from France to Poland.

Alternative Routes Given

Paris, April 9.—Details of the agreement concluded at Spa show that Marshal Foch was particularly insistent in upholding the rights of the Allies to land at Dantzig and in rejecting the counter-proposals made by Herr Erzberger. In this connection alternative routes to Poland are:

(1) By rail through Cologne, Cassel, Halle, Cottbus and Kallisch; (2) Via Stettin; (3) Via Koensberg.

Two trains a day are to be provided.

Races Contention

Copenhagen, April 9.—A message from Berlin states that before Herr Erzberger signed the agreement at Spa he declared the Entente's interpretation of Article XVI in the armistice signed on November 11, which the Allies contended enabled Polish troops to march via Dantzig, is not in accord with the German Government's conception of the article.

Marshall Foch promised Herr Erzberger that he would recommend the British shipping authorities to give freedom to German coastal shipping during the passage of the Poles through German territory.

"The Spa agreement specifies the proposed new German transport routes and provides, should serious difficulties arise in transporting the Poles by them, that Marshal Foch reserves the right to revert to the method of transportation provided in the aforementioned Article XVI."

The transport of the Poles will begin on April 15 and last two months.

Asked For Guarantees

Berlin, April 9.—It is stated that Herr Erzberger at Spa, on behalf of the Government, offered to allow the landing of Polish troops at Dantzig, subject to special guarantees for their behavior and furthermore Marshal Foch's reply to this proposal was favorable.

General Smuts Presents Proposals From Allies To Soviet At Budapest

Purpose Is To Establish Neutral Zone Which Is To Be Occupied By Entente Forces—Counter Suggestions Offered

(Reuters Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, April 9.—A message from Budapest states that General Smuts has proposed to the Hungarian Soviet Republic:

- (1) To withdraw all troops and armed forces west of a certain defined line;
- (2) The Rumanians shall be ordered not to advance beyond their present positions;
- (3) Those respective lines shall be regarded as a neutral zone and occupied by British, French, Italian and possibly American troops;
- (4) The Hungarian Government shall accept the terms of the military convention signed on November 13 and the armistice dated November 3 concluded by the previous Government of Hungary.

(5) It is definitely declared that the above-mentioned line of demarcation shall not influence the eventual arrangement of territory;

(6) General Smuts will propose to the Council of Great Powers in Paris immediately to raise the blockade of Hungary and to allow facilities for the immediate import of prime necessities especially fat and coal;

(7) General Smuts also proposes to the Great Powers assembled in Paris before finally determining the political frontiers of Hungary in the Treaty of Peace, to invite Hungarian plenipotentiary representatives in order to formulate the point of view of the Hungarian Government on the frontier question and all economic questions arising therefrom.

In a Conference under the chairmanship of a representative of the Great Powers with representatives of Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Yugoslavia and Germany-Austria.

The Hungarian Soviet Government, replying to the proposals made by

General Smuts, formulates another set of proposals involving different boundaries favorable to Hungarian interests, but agrees to the proposed summoning of a conference.

Trouble At Budapest

Copenhagen, April 9.—A message from Budapest dated April 4 states that War Commissary Pocany has resigned.

Red Guards intervened in a quarrel between Bourgeois and Communists in the Casino at Cedenburg and fired, killing four persons, wounding eight severely and many lightly. M. Szambor, ex-Governor of West Hungary, and some prominent citizens of Cedenburg were arrested.

A message from Vienna says that numerous German-Austrian Communists have entered Hungary and big demonstrations were organized on April 6 in the town of Lind in connection with the movement to proclaim a Soviet Republic in German-Austria.

Arrival Of General Smuts

Budapest, April 9.—General Smuts, the Allied plenipotentiary, has arrived. He immediately entered into communication with the Hungarian Soviet Government.

London, April 9.—Hitherto there has been no confirmation of the rumors emanating from Vienna concerning the overthrow of the Soviet Government at Budapest and the assassination of the People's Commissary, Bela Kun.

Vienna, April 9.—The negotiations between General Smuts and the Hungarian Government are reported to be making favorable progress. It is stated that the questions being discussed are mainly territorial and concern reasonable concessions to Hungary.

Japanese Not Aiding Revolt In Mongolia, Official Declares

No Trace Of Participation By Them Is Disclosed By Recent Investigation

(Reuters Pacific Service)

Tokyo, April 10.—The report that some Japanese are assisting the movement for independence in Mongolia is officially contradicted by Mr. Hani-Hara, Director of the Political Bureau of the Foreign Office.

The fullest investigations have been made by the Government since March and no trace of Japanese participation has been found in it. Semenov himself is not concerned in the movement for independence.

The Chinese authorities certify the absence of Japanese in the movement, and the Government is prepared to take most stringent action against any Japanese if found concerned in it.

De Veuille, Assailant Of Miss Carleton, Free

(Reuters Agency War Service)

London, April 9.—De Veuille, who was indicted for the manslaughter of Miss Billie Carleton, has been discharged, the jury bringing in a verdict of not guilty.

COMMONS VOTES TO GIVE EQUAL RIGHTS TO WOMEN

All Disabilities Applying To Civil And Judicial Offices Abolished By Bill

(Reuters Agency War Service)

London, April 9.—The House of Commons has unanimously passed the second reading of a bill introduced by the Labor Party abolishing all disabilities of women in respect of civil and judicial offices, conferring the franchise on women equally with men and enabling them to sit in their own right in the House of Lords.

Mr. Christopher Addison, on behalf of the Government, intimated that the Government would propose the deletion of the clause granting equal franchise in the committee stage of the bill, but the other principles were accepted.

Ludendorff's Diary Tells When He Lost Hopes For Victory

After Defeat Of August 8 He Told Crown Council War Could Not Be Won

(Reuters Agency War Service)

Berlin, April 9.—Printed extracts from General Ludendorff's account of the war admit that "the defeat sustained August 8 finally destroyed all hope of military victory, and I clearly informed the Crown Council on August 16 that the war could not be won."

General Ludendorff admits that he favored immediate steps be taken towards peace in September. The Supreme Army Command desired mediation by Holland. Furthermore he informed the Imperial Chancellor that he regarded the Bolshevik danger very seriously. The first and second German replies to President Wilson's notes were approved by the Army Command, after which the Minister of War advised he could furnish within a measurable period another half million men, whereupon General Ludendorff was not in favor of an unconditional surrender and expressed the opinion, as did von Hindenburg, that Germany could continue the war for some months.

TROOPS SENT TO KOREA TOLD TO USE RESTRAINT

Announced In Tokio Soldiers Have Been Ordered To Act In Merciful Spirit

(Reuters Pacific Service)

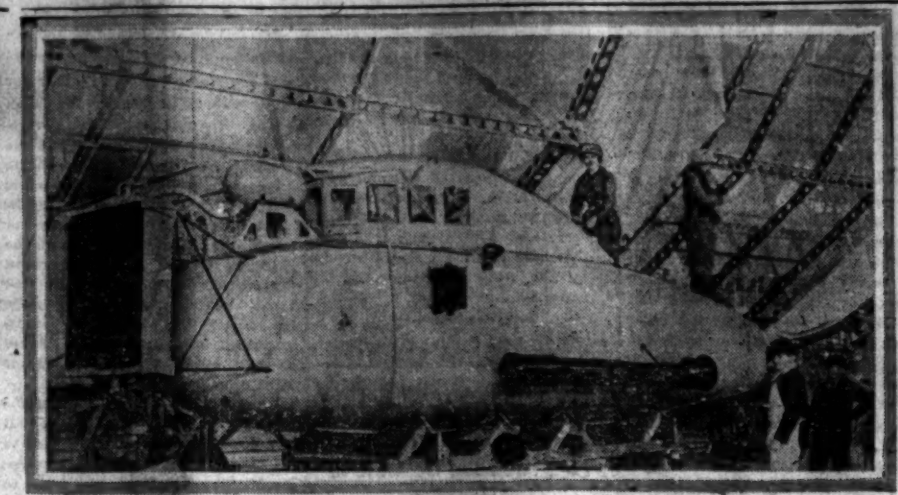
Tokyo, April 10.—The troops which are being sent to Korea are under special orders to demonstrate that the military system of Japan is utterly different from that of Germany.

They are ordered to carry out in practice and spirit, the principle of Bushido, which strictly forbids any form of spite or cruelty.

The actual use of arms must be reserved to the last moment. They are asked especially to bear in mind that opponents once overpowered cease resistance, and are no longer an enemy but deserve consideration and treatment as men.

Infringement of this order will be severely punished.

Britain At Work Building Giant Airships



BUILDING GIANT BRITISH AIRSHIPS. Great Britain has embarked upon a program of airship building which probably will result in supremacy of the air. Improving upon the German "Zeppelin" type of airship, the British are building giant ships the size of which can be gathered from the above photograph. Each of the giant airships will carry five gondolas of the same size and construction as the one shown here. In the background can be seen part of the metal framework of one of the huge fliers in the course of construction.

SHANGHAI CLOCKS MOVE AN HOUR AHEAD TONIGHT

Final Announcements Made Regarding Time Signals As Daylight Saving Hours Begin

A number of final changes in conformity with the moving forward of the Customs House clock, which takes place at midnight tonight, were announced yesterday.

In compliance with the daylight saving scheme following authorization by the French Consulate, the exterior clock of the Semaphore Station, which works under the control of Zikawei Observatory, will be put one hour ahead beginning tomorrow.

Other time signals, including the time ball, Customs gun, electric lamps and wireless calls, will not be altered as they are working under international regulations and according to recent conventions concerning seamen and the scientific institutes. They give the mean time for the 120th meridian E. G.—standard or zone time.

The Chinese Post Office announces that beginning tomorrow it will follow the time indicated by the Customs clock. As the railway time table remains unaltered the closing of mails at the local office for despatch by train will be affected to the extent of one hour.

The Commercial Pacific Cable Company announces that their clocks will be advanced one hour simultaneously with the Customs clock at midnight tonight.

The railway notifies that though its clocks will continue to record China Coast time a special hand will indicate the new Shanghai time on all local railway clocks.

(Reuters Pacific Service)

Peking, April 11.—The question of falling in line with Shanghai in daylight saving is arousing attention in Peking and Tientsin and there appears to be a likelihood of an early decision in the matter.

CHINA CANCELS RIGHTS OF ENEMY COUNTRIES

Delegates Are Notified Consular Jurisdictions And Other Privileges Are Abolished

(Reuters Pacific Service)

Peking, April 11.—The Chinese Government has telegraphed to the Chinese Delegation in Paris and to the various Chinese representatives abroad that China has decided to abolish the consular jurisdiction and extra-territorial rights formerly possessed by enemy countries.

Forces Of Soviets In Ukraine Surrender

Army In East Is Reported To Be Yielding In Parties Of Hundreds

(Reuters Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, April 9.—A message from Stanislaw states that the Soviet army in the Eastern Ukraine is surrendering to the Ukrainians in parties of hundreds at a time.

Baker Tells Filipinos Wilson Favors Giving Them Independence

Announcement Is Made To Senate Delegation By American Secretary Of War

(Reuters Agency War Service)

Washington, April 9.—Secretary of War Baker receiving the Philippine delegation to the Peace Conference today stated that in President Wilson's opinion the time has arrived to grant independence to the Philippine Islands.

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, April 9.—The members of the special mission of the Philippines to the Peace Conference are that they could be given immediate independence of the islands, and that he spoke the President's mind when he said that he believed the time had come to grant complete independence as desired by the Philippine people.

Mr. Baker said that he believed the mission would be able to carry home word that the American people love liberty too dearly to deny it to others. Mr. Baker read a letter left by President Wilson when he went to Europe, the text of which is as follows:

President's Letter

Date: March 3, 1919. "Will you please say to the gentlemen representing the Philippine Legislature that I regret that I am unable to meet them personally upon their arrival in Washington as well as express my hope that the mission will be the source of satisfaction to them and that it will result in bringing about the best friendship."

"I have been deeply gratified by their support and the encouragement received from the Philippine people and from the Philippine Legislature during the trying period through which we are passing. We the people of the United States have reason to take the deepest pride in the policy and support of the Philippine people. Though I am unable to meet the commission, the Philippine people shall not be absent from my thought. Not the least important labor of the Conference which now requires my attention is that of making the pathway of the weaker peoples less perilous—a labor which should be doubtless of as deep and abiding interest to the Philippine people—I am sorry that I cannot look into the faces of the gentlemen of this mission of the Philippine Islands and tell them all that I have in mind and heart."

Obstacles Removed

The Governor-General of the Philippine Islands has stated that his experience in the Islands has convinced him that obstacles to their independence that appeared to exist a few years ago have been completely cleared away.

The Philippine Mission has been called to President Wilson thanking him for his reassuring letter read by Mr. Baker and wishing the President success at the Peace Conference.

RELIEF IS PROMISED TO TROOPS IN RUSSIA

Reinforcements Going Forward To Archangel In Specially Built Transports

(Reuters Agency War Service)

London, April 9.—The Secretary of State for War has cabled to the British troops in Russia promising them the earliest possible relief and repatriation when reinforcements arrive.

It is understood that troops for the relief of the forces at Archangel will be sent in two specially constructed transports and it is hoped they will arrive at their destination by the middle of May.

Situation Is Quiet

London, April 9.—The Times correspondent at Murmansk, in a message dated the 3rd, reports:

Comparative tranquillity reigns here, although stray shots are invited by walking after dark. General Maynard is aware of the Bolshevik tendencies in this growing town, which contains 6,000 Russian laborers. He prevented a revolt last week by arresting twenty of the ringleaders.

The health of our troops is excellent. They have good food, entertainment, sport and an ideal climate.

The British battleship Glory, lying in the harbor, commands the town. The danger from Bolsheviks is greater in Archangel.

Reinforcements On Way

London, April 9.—An official despatch from the British headquarters at Murmansk dated April 5 announces an improvement in the state of affairs at Kandalaksha.

The announcement that reinforcements were on the way and other military preparations overawed the leaders of the Finns, Karelians and Bolsheviks, who were planning a rising on a large scale. The leaders of the Finnish Legion have signed an agreement to comply in future with the wishes of the General Officer Commanding.

Cable To America Again Interrupted

The Commercial Pacific Cable Company's line to America is again interrupted, it was announced by the company yesterday. The break is on the Manila-Guam section and communication with the Philippines is not affected.

America Giving Back Ships To Holland

Shipping Board Plans To Return Eighty-Seven Still Held By The Government

(Reuters Agency War Service)

Washington, April 9.—The Shipping Board proposes to return eighty-seven Dutch ships, which are still held by the United States Government, to their owners during the present month.

BAVARIA IS FIRST GERMAN STATE TO ADOPT BOLSHEVISM

Messages Report Soviet Republic Is Formed At Munich

PROPERTY SEIZED

Communist Troops Occupy Offices And General Strike Follows

BAMBERG CAPITAL

Assembly To Meet In New Seat Of Government, Is Announcement

(Reuters Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, April 9.—A message from Berlin today says that a message from Munich to the Berlin Tageblatt states that a Soviet Republic was decided upon at one o'clock this morning.

Proclamation Is Issued

Paris, April 9.—A message from Munich states that the Bavarian Soviet Republic has issued a proclamation to all the workers' councils declaring that the entire laboring population of Bavaria is solidly united and is assuming all public power through the Soviet Councils.

The People's Commissaries will replace the former Ministers. The proclamation adds that everything belongs to the community and all independent Socialism is prohibited.

Troops Occupy Offices

Copenhagen, April 9.—A message from Wuerzburg, in Bavaria, states that a Soviet Republic has been proclaimed. Communist troops have occupied the telephone, telegraph and newspaper offices and a general strike has begun in all factories. Shops, except those dealing in foodstuffs have closed.

Regensburg, (Ratisbon), has declared for the Soviet Republic. The news of the proclamation of the Soviet Republic was received in Nuremberg calmly and work is proceeding.

London, April 9.—A telegram from Copenhagen states that a Soviet Republic was proclaimed in Bavaria yesterday.

Herr Erzberger at Spa has received confirmation of the above message.

The report from Copenhagen adds that the Spartacists occupied the parliament buildings and simultaneously a number of mass meetings were held in Munich, at which the new republic was proclaimed. The Independent Socialists joined the Spartacists.

Herr Hoffman, the Bavarian Premier, who was in Berlin, hurried back to Munich but was too late as the troops, while taking up a neutral attitude, refused to support him, declaring that their sympathies were on the side of the proletariat.

Peasants from different parts of the country joined in a great gathering and decided to march on Munich.

Berlin, April 9.—There are indications of renewed unrest throughout Bavaria. Trouble is expected on Tuesday on the occasion of the meeting of the Diet, which the local Soviet have refused to protect.

Earlier Report Doubtful

London, April 9.—Apparently the news of the proclamation of the Soviet Republic in Bavaria cabled yesterday evening was premature.

A message dated Munich, April 9, received via Copenhagen, states that up to noon on that date a Soviet Republic had not been proclaimed, and the city was completely quiet.

The Munich Rote Fahne states that the Communists have refused to participate in the "Mock Soviet Republic."

A message sent from Nuremberg yesterday states that the Bavarian National Conference of the Social Democratic Party passed a resolution, by 42 votes to eight, against the introduction of the Soviet Republic in Bavaria.

Government Moves Seat

Copenhagen, April 9.—A message from Berlin says that it is reported that the Bavarian Government has resolved to leave Munich and provisionally to make Bamberg the seat of Government and the National Assembly, protected by reliable troops.

Copenhagen, April 9.—A message from Stuttgart states that the general strike of the Spartacists has collapsed.

their leaders have been arrested and the Government controls the situation. **Strike Is Spreading**

Berlin, April 4.—The strike situation in the Ruhr District becomes graver, even critical, a further 21,000 men have gone on strike.

The number of metal strikers in Berlin has increased to 55,000.

Berlin, April 5.—The newspapers anticipate the proclamation of a Soviet Republic and a general strike in Munich where the streets are filled with crowds gazing at the proclamations placarded all over the city. It is said that the Communist and Spartacist League Councils have decided to arrest the leaders of the bourgeoisie and press.

Clash With Spartacists

Copenhagen, April 5.—A message from Stuttgart says that it is officially announced that a fight occurred on the evening of the 3rd with 400 Spartacists, who dug trenches on the hills between Galsburg and Wangen, ten miles from Stuttgart, and placed ten machine-guns in position. Artillery was used to bombard these machine-guns.

Copenhagen, April 5.—A message from Vienna states that the German-Austrian National Assembly has unanimously approved the bill relating to the banishment of the Royal family, mentioned March 27.

A bill has also been passed abolishing capital punishment, except in the case of sentences inflicted under martial law.

Albert's Paris Trip Reassures Belgians

King Returns To Brussels And Is Reported Satisfied With Impressions

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Paris, April 5.—A Belgian communique states that King Albert, having concluded his visit, has left for Brussels in an aeroplane. During his stay he communicated to the most eminent members of the Allied and Associated Governments his views regarding Belgium's essential interests.

Great anxiety had reigned in Belgium regarding the attitude of the Conference with respect to Belgian interests. King Albert was afforded precise information on the principal points and departed satisfied with his impressions.

Socialists In Paris Again Honor Jaures

Demonstration Held As Protest Against Acquittal Of His Assassin

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Paris, April 6.—The Socialists, incensed at the acquittal of Villain, the murderer of the Socialist leader Jaures in 1914, organized a demonstration today to protest against the verdict and in respect to the memory of Jaures.

The procession, including Dr. Branting, the Swedish Socialist leader, and M. Vandervelde, the Belgian Socialist, marched, singing the Internationale, to the residence of Jaures and presented a wreath to his widow. Great crowds watched the demonstration, which was orderly except when a group of anarchists displayed the black flag. The police intervened and an affray ensued in which four or five policemen were injured.

UPRISING IN EGYPT BEING INVESTIGATED

Allenby Asks Leaders To State What Is Necessary To Restore Quiet

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Cairo, March 31.—An official communique states that General Sir Edmund Allenby is glad to see the disturbances, outrages and destruction of property have largely subsided.

He reiterates his promise to inquire impartially into all grievances and urge all responsible and patriotic Egyptians to state the steps necessary to restore tranquillity and content.

Deals With Finances

Cairo, April 1.—General Sir Edmund Allenby has issued a proclamation stating that as it has been impossible to pass the budget he orders the estimates of the receipts and expenditure for the 1919-20 budget to be fixed at £2,28,850,000 for each and authorizes the Government to act as if the budget has been passed.

Hsu Shu-cheng Quits As Head Of War Bureau

(Reuter's Pacific Service) Peking, April 11.—General Hsu Shu-cheng has submitted his resignation as Chief of Staff of the War Participation Bureau.

'Kick In'

"A corking good show!" That was the criticism that I heard as I left the Lyceum Theatre last night after seeing the Frawley Company play "Kick In." Yes, it was a corking good show, and although I have seen it before I enjoyed it just as much again last night. You simply have to hand it out to William Howard. He was Charley Cary the dope fiend. It was a tremendous character study. The man was never anything but a drug fiend when he was on the stage. He convinced the audience with every action and every expression. William Howard has done many fine things in his parts in Shanghai but nothing that I can remember comes anywhere near his interpretation of Charley Cary.

Frank Wilcox as Chick was good. In the second act he allowed his genuineness to rather run away with his words with the result that at times he was difficult to hear, but he made up for this in act three when he rose to the acme of fine work, especially in the struggle scene with Reynolds Denniston. Let it be said right here that the last named actor as Whip Fogarty was great. Denniston seems to revel in detective parts. He evidently loves to be the bold bad villain. He can act.

Gus Forbes had a little to do in acts one and four. If he only had to walk on the stage once I believe he would call for a notice. Last night he was the Commissioner. With a fine makeup he carried his lines through so well that the whole audience started with thoroughly hating him, and then when he unlocked those handcuffs, he had the whole crowd with him. They voted him a swell fellow.

Miss Valentine Sydney had a splendid character part and she was tip top. I don't know whether her Irish was real stuff but it got over all right and we all enjoyed her rendering of Mrs. Halloran. What a nice little thing Daisy is—or Miss Annetta Lloyd.

Vere Matthews, Florence Chapman, Gordon Blyth, Molly Mallin all had more or less to do and did it well.

Tonight: "Mary's Ankle." And it is quite a slim and admirable one.

American Officers Ordered To Siberia

(American Wireless To Reuter) Washington, April 9.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—Colonel Robert Silliman and Joseph J. Leitch have been ordered to report to Major General Graves commanding the American forces in Siberia.

COMMONS HEARS REPORT ON GERMAN MISSIONARIES

Total Of 138 Were Permitted To Stay In British Colonies And Protectorates

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, April 7.—In the House of Commons today, replying to Colonel Burn, Mr. L. C. Amery said that inquiries instituted in January last year showed that 138 German missionaries, of whom 85 were natives of Alsace-Lorraine and one a Pole, had been permitted to remain in British colonies and protectorates. He had no exact total for the self-governing Dominions.

The responsibility for the expulsion or internment of German missionaries from these territories, he said, rested primarily with the various Overseas Governments, who possessed and might be relied on to apply the necessary legislation in the case of undesirable.

JAPAN WILL GUARANTEE PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE

So Asserts Leader Of Kenseikai Party Who Sees Decrease In Fortifications

Kokusei American News San Francisco, April 3.—Mr. Y. Ozaki and Mr. K. Mochizuki, leaders of the Kenseikai party of Japan, propose to visit the United States and England to absorb ideas for the new democracy of Japan.

Mr. Ozaki predicts that Universal suffrage in Japan with a democratic Government displacing the military power, which within ten years will introduce to the world a new Japan. He said that Japan favors the independence of the Philippines and is willing to act as guarantor of the independence of which will result in diminishing fortifications in the Pacific.

Volcano In Eruption In Brazilian State

Huge Crater Opened In Alagoas Where Disturbances Of Kind Were Hitherto Unknown

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Rio de Janeiro, April 4.—A volcanic eruption in the mountains near Palmeira, in the State of Alagoas, south of Pernambuco, on March 30 opened a crater over two kilometers long. The inhabitants fled, but a number were killed. Volcanic activity has been hitherto unknown in this region.

Red Cross Appeals For Undergarments And Reading Matter

Donations Asked Of Public For Comfort Of Refugees And Troops In Siberia

A motor car and several cases of materials were shipped for Vladivostok on the steamer Penna yesterday by the American Red Cross.

The local work rooms of the organization are working at high pressure at present to fill an order for 30,000 suits of underwear for Cossack troops. The work is being contracted for with Chinese tailors and the Central Committee offices are being enlarged in order to facilitate the inspection and packing of the goods.

An urgent call for underwear for refugees in Siberia has come to the Shanghai Chapter and the Central Committee of the American Red Cross makes an appeal to the public for contributions of men's undergarments. All contributions should be sent to the Shanghai Chapter work rooms, 33 Szechuen Road.

Appeal is also made for donations of newspapers and magazines of all descriptions, which should be sent to the Central Committee, 18-B Kiangse Road. The decision of the Allies to take over the handling of the Trans-Siberian railway will require the services of American railway men, as well as soldiers, in considerable numbers and the American Red Cross has been asked to do a large share in the supplying of reading matter for the men in the North. Small contributions will be greatly appreciated and it is hoped to send a parcels mail to Vladivostok direct every week.

EFFORT OF BOLSHEVIKI IN BULGARIA CHECKED

British Troops Occupy Varna When Extremists Begin To Grow Restive

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Paris, April 4.—A telegram from Athens states that owing to an attempted Bolshevik movement at Varna, in Bulgaria, by socialists and extremists in Sofia, British troops have occupied Varna, martial law has been proclaimed and all the ring-leaders will be tried by court-martial and severely punished.

LABOR CONFERENCE RESUMED IN LONDON

Provisional Joint Committee's Report Is Subject Of Discussion

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, April 4.—The industrial conference mentioned on February 27 resumed its sessions in London this morning to discuss the report of the Provisional Joint Committee cabled on March 28. The miners' and transport workers' federations are not participating in this conference.

Sir Robert Horne, the Minister of Labor, who presided, anticipated that within a comparatively few days the Peace Conference would reach a stage which would allow Mr. Lloyd George to return to England. Sir Robert Horne read a letter from the Premier saying that he heartily approved the report and welcomed the spirit of co-operation between employers and workers demonstrated in it.

A resolution moved by Mr. Arthur Henderson and carried by acclamation welcomed the report of the Provisional Joint Committee and agreed to submit it for the acceptance of the constituent organizations immediately the Government made it legal. Mr. Arthur Henderson said that giving effect to the report would be an example to the whole world.

Sir Allan Smith, chairman of the employers' representatives, who seconded the resolution, said that employers would put the report in operation in spirit as well as in letter and if trade unionists did the same there was no fear for the future of the nation.

Sir Robert Horne said that the report was the most momentous document presented to the country for many years.

Sir Auckland Geddes Returning To Canada

Resigns Post As Minister Of Reconstruction To Go Back To McGill University

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, April 4.—Sir Auckland Geddes has resigned the post of Minister of Reconstruction and has accepted the post of Principal of McGill University in Canada, to which he formerly belonged.



James J. Hill's Test

In more ways than one a SAVINGS account is a good thing for a young man to have.

Not only does it fortify him both materially and morally against eventualities—it is a RECOMMENDATION as well—one which big men respect.

"If you want to know," said J. J. Hill, "whether you are going to be a success or a failure in life, you can easily find out. The test is simple and infallible. Are you able to save money? If not, drop out. You will lose. You may not think it, but you will lose as sure as you live. The seed of success is not in you."

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The "Tientsin Incident"

On March 11, 12, 13 and 14 there occurred serious encounters in Tientsin between the American and Japanese soldiers. Since that time various reports of the affair, since known as the "Tientsin Incident," have been printed both in the Far East and abroad. In this week's issue of the REVIEW, appears an account of the affair that is made up entirely of evidence (not rumor) of the American soldiers who were injured in this Japanese "demonstration."

Since the "Tientsin Incident," is an important link in a chain of events that have considerable significance for the future, everybody is urged to read this article.

In case you are not already a reader of the REVIEW, place your order today. The subscription rate in Mex. \$10 a year, postage included.

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AMERICAN SHIPS CARRY NEARLY HALF U.S. TRADE

Merchant Fleet, Built Up To
Help Win The War, Includes
752 Vessels

GOVERNMENT HAS 302 MORE

When These Are Turned To
Commerce, Our Gross Ton-
nage Will Total 3,834,750

Washington, March 9.—Figures made public by the United States Shipping Board tonight indicate that the American merchant marine now comprises 46 percent of all shipping plying between American and foreign shores, a fleet representing one-fifth of the sea-going tonnage of the world. At the opening of the European war the sea-going tonnage under the American flag carried only 9.7 percent of exports and imports of the United States.

On January 31 there was still a considerable number of American ships absorbed by army and navy needs, 302 vessels being diverted to the army, and 51 to navy uses. The shipping left was sufficient to make an important showing in overseas commerce. On that date there were 752 vessels, of 1,961,239 gross tons, employed in overseas service under the American flag. This included 351 freighters, 84 freight and passenger vessels, 9 freight and refrigerators, 7 freight, passenger and refrigerator ships, 6 colliers, 71 steam tankers, and 239 sailing vessels.

The Shipping Board has opened a new route from New York to China, which was initiated with the sailing of the 7,500-ton steamer Monmouth, built by the Standard Shipbuilding Company of New York. The 8,800-ton steamer Westland, built by the Northwest Steel Company of Portland, Ore., is making regular trips between New York, Australia and New Zealand, carrying general cargo. The 7,500-ton steamer Abron, built by the Downey Shipbuilding Company, has been placed in service between New York and India; the 4,000-ton ship Aurora, built at Wilmington, carrying relief supplies. The 8,800-ton steamer Western Cross, built at Seattle, and the 7,000-ton steamer Oski, built at New York, have been placed in service between New York and the Dutch East Indies. The Shipping Board has assigned some of its largest steamers to carry commerce between American ports and those of Great Britain. These include the East Indian, the Invincible and the Defiance, each of 11,500 tons. These ships ply between New York, London and Liverpool, carrying general cargoes.

The Board has also opened a service with American steamers between New York and Antwerp. The ships plying between these ports are the Westpool, Ossa, Westonside and Auburn. When the army and navy return to the Shipping Board the ships they are now operating, the commercial fleet under the American flag will be augmented by 1,873,521 gross tons, making a total of 3,834,750.

FORM COMMITTEE HERE TO AID CHINESE STUDENTS

American University Club Name
Body To Advise Those Go-
ing Abroad To Study

An Educational Advisory Committee which will confer with Chinese young men and women who are planning to enter American educational institutions and give them information regarding various schools and colleges has been formed by the American University Club here.

The committee was appointed at a meeting of the Club's executive committee held yesterday and is composed of Mr. A. R. Hagar, of the International Correspondence Schools; Dr. John Y. Lee, general secretary of the Y.M.C.A. in China, and Mr. Y. C. Tong, of the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank.

A library of catalogues and announcements from all the leading American schools is now being formed.

Sir William Crookes, Noted Scientist, Dead

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, April 11.—The death is announced of Professor Sir William Crookes, the famous chemist and scientist.

Attorney-General Gregory Adviser To President



THOMAS W. GREGORY

Thomas W. Gregory, retiring Attorney-General of the United States, accompanied President Wilson to Paris as general adviser and assistant at the Peace Conference, according to a report from Washington. Mr. Gregory's functions are not clearly defined, according to the report, but he is expected to advise the President and the American Peace Commission on constitutional questions relating to the League of Nations and on many matters of law and general policy.

COMMERCE IN BRITAIN FACING READJUSTMENT

Effort To Place Industries On
Peace Basis Is Being Made,
Journalists Are Told

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 11.—Sir Arthur Steel Maitland addressing a body of Trade Journalists yesterday, said that the Board of Trade was trying to establish a peace basis for industry, which was nearly as difficult and critical as the war itself.

The situation, he said, was very serious because not merely are exports greatly reduced, but credit must be given to devastated countries in order to get their goods to them. To get the maximum productivity there should be amalgamation of businesses.

He mentioned that a mission was going to the Far East in connection with the textile trade and two or three representatives of Labor would accompany it.

The Board of Trade, he added, was looking at our foreign industries from three viewpoints, namely, the sales of British goods abroad, the establishment of British enterprise abroad, and the securing of adequate supplies of raw materials.

The new commercial attaches were a regular part of our Legations abroad and they had a scheme for the reform in the whole Consular service; better salaries would be paid, and a great deal more than in the past would be expected in return.

He appealed to the Technical Journalists for closer co-operation and aid in the development of foreign trade.

B.A.T. WAR RECORD

Between three and four thousand employees of the British-American Tobacco Company enlisted and 233 of them were killed in the war.



HEAVY SLEET STORMS SWEEP CENTRAL STATES

Wire Communication With East
From The Pacific Coast
Is Interrupted

(American Wireless To Reuter)
San Francisco, April 10.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—Heavy sleet storms in Nebraska, Kansas and Texas yesterday interrupted all telegraphic communications between Pacific Coast and the Eastern States.

Future Sumotori Found In Japan

The story of a giant child, a boy four years old who is four feet and four inches tall, weighs 13 kwan, a kwan being about 8 pounds; who wrestles with boys 18 years old—and wins his matches, is reported by the Jiji, which says that a special correspondent has written from Wada Mura, Oita Prefecture, that the physical prodigy is a native there.

The story is that at birth the baby was not different from others, but after about a year began to show unusual development. At the age of two, the child had a voice like a man's and at the age of three he could lift a sack containing four to five kwan, a kwan being nearly two pecks. Despite his physical prowess, the Jiji's infantile Sampson is reported to be of mild disposition, and by no means of a wild wicked nature.

CHINA PEACE CONFERENCE

The Northern and Southern Delegates of the Internal Peace Conference met again yesterday morning at 9 o'clock and continued their sitting in the afternoon till 5 o'clock. The discussions dealt with some of the topics in connection with the financial problem which is confronting the country. While no public announcement is to be made yet of the result of the meeting, the work of the Conference is proceeding speedily and smoothly.

Wilson's Departure Somewhat In Doubt

George Washington Is Supposed
To Have Sailed From U. S.
Yesterday For France

(American Wireless To Reuter)
Paris, April 9.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—President Wilson has ordered the transport George Washington started for France at the earliest possible date. Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt announced that the transport would leave on Friday, the 11th. [This explains yesterday's wireless telegram, which through an error in transmission said the President was leaving France on April 11. It was the ship that left the United States to get him yesterday, not he that left France.—Editor.]

Koltchak Announces Moscow Is Objective

Ossa Completely Devastated By
Bolsheviks, According To
Official Report

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, April 6.—A telegram from Omsk announces that Admiral Koltchak, in a stirring proclamation, says that the final objective in the present offensive is Moscow.

It is officially stated from Omsk that the Bolsheviks completely devastated Ossa prior to the entry of Admiral Koltchak's forces. Two thousand of the inhabitants were shot and the Bolsheviks carried off nearly all the surviving workmen.

Another Racing Club Is Planned In Peking

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Peking, April 11.—The formation of a powerful international racing club in Peking is under consideration. The prospects are hopeful.

Hall & Holtz, Ltd.

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a choice selection of

Spring Suitings

including Light, Medium and Dark Grey Flannel, also The Genuine Palm Beach Cloth, Alpaccas in Black, Blue, Grey and Fancy. Gabardines and Rain-proof materials in a good variety.

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Jacques' Eclipse Tennis Racquets.
Tennis nets and posts. Lawn bowls in pairs and sets.
New stock, self-filling Waterman Fountain Pens.

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Newly installed private exchange to all depts.



Draw the cork
and HAIG &
HAIG SCOTS
WHISKY will
sing its own
praises

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The quality is
rare
You cannot get
me everywhere

Haig & Haig Five Stars Scots Whisky

I am a famous bottle because of the famous contents that I carry. You will always have to pay a little more for me than for other bottles of Whisky because no other bottle carries quite so fine a Whisky.

I am welcomed and esteemed in all good clubs and cultured homes, and wherever people of good taste meet and have fellowship—not for myself, remember. I am only a bottle; I am famous for the fact that I contain HAIG & HAIG FIVE STARS SCOTS WHISKY.

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MERCHANT PRINCES ARE CALLING FOR ME
KINGS OF FINANCE ARE CALLING FOR ME
JUDGES ARE CALLING FOR ME
SCOTSMEN EVERYWHERE ARE CALLING FOR ME
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Than the Ordinary

Cigarettes

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NATIONAL OPTICAL CO.
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(Near Homan Road)

REFRACTING
&
MANUFACTURING
OPTICIANS

WILL ASK POPE TO JOIN LEAGUE OF ALL CHURCHES

Three Episcopal Bishops Have Left America To Lay Project Before Pontiff

FOR UNITY CONFERENCE

Right Rev. C. P. Anderson, Right Rev. R. H. Weller And Right Rev. Boyd Vincent In Party

New York, March 2.—Three Protestant Episcopal bishops will leave New York soon to lay before Pope Benedict XV. and the leaders of every other Christian Church in Europe and the Near East a proposal for a conference, which, they hope, will mark the beginning of the long dreamed of ideal of church unity.

Bishop Charles P. Anderson, of Chicago; Bishop Reginald H. Weller, of Fond du Lac, Wis., and Bishop Boyd Vincent, of the diocese of Southern Ohio, are the prelates who will lay before the Pope the proposal for a league of churches. They leave for Europe on board the Aquitania, and in Europe they will be joined by Bishop Charles H. Drant, chaplain general of the American Expeditionary Forces, who will accompany the commission during its three months' stay in Europe.

Bishop Anderson, who is chairman of the commission, stated yesterday an effort would be made to place the proposal before the heads of the Scandinavian, Russian and Greek Orthodox churches, as well as the Roman Catholic. The commission will visit the Metropolitans of Antioch, Jerusalem, Constantinople, and if conditions permit, Moscow. Germany also will be visited, if conditions permit.

England Already Interested
The Protestant churches of this country and England already have appointed commissions to attend the conference. The conference will not be building in its actions. The idea is simply to gather together the representatives of the various sects and elicit from them a program, or platform, of the position of their churches, and of the essentials they deem to be a part of any possible league of churches. The only condition is belief in Jesus Christ as the Divine Saviour. This would exclude the Unitarian faith.

"It is like the League of Nations," said Bishop Anderson yesterday, "full of difficulties. But the impossible has to happen some time." Bishop Weller, who has labored for church unity for many years, touched upon the question in a sermon at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin yesterday morning.

Bishop Weller said the project was to include the Roman Catholic, the Protestant, the Greek Orthodox and the Russian churches in this League of Churches. Bishop Weller has been working for church unity for nine years.

"The people here may think it impossible for such a league to be brought about," declared the Bishop. "They may believe us engaged in an impossible task, though hoping our mission may not be futile."

The idea of a League of Nations

INDOOR SPORTS



INDOOR SPORTS
BRINGING SOUVENIRS
TO THE GALS IN THE OFFICE
WHERE YOU WORKED BEFORE
GOING ABOARD TO THE
BIG QUARREL

was laughed at. Yet our beloved President Wilson said it was not an impossibility, and the conference at Paris actually agreed upon a proposed constitution for such a league. "Things which seem impossible become possible when men work single mindedly for the good of their fellow men and the glory of God. So let us humbly beseech Him for His help and guidance for the presence of His spirit and the overshadowing of His cloud by day and His pillar of fire by night that in His strength we may go forward."

Idea Originated In U. S.
According to a well known Episcopalian clergyman of the city, the idea of a conference to discuss church unity was first proposed in 1810 at the General Convention of the Episcopal Church, and it had its inception with Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Church. The late J. Pierpont Morgan, who was a member of the General Convention, became greatly interested in the idea and is said to have financed in large part the subsequent work to bring the conference about.

When the war broke out in 1914 the idea of the conference was necessarily given up and the commission is now taking up the work where it was then left off. It is said by adherents of the proposal that Cardinals Gibbons and Gasparri, the latter being Papal Secretary of State, have expressed themselves as being open minded on the question.

The three bishops will be accompanied to Europe by the Rev. Edward Parsons, of Berkeley, Cal.; the Rev. Dr. Rogers, Racine, Wis., and a layman, George Zabricki.

Jesselsen Arrest Makes Test Case

Disposition Of Enemy Subject Who Evaded Deportation To Indicate Future Action

Ingo Bernard Jesselsen, the German subject who evaded repatriation and was arrested on Dixwell Road Thursday by Sergeant P. J. Dunne, was arraigned in the Mixed Court yesterday on the charge of entering the Settlement after his visiting permit had been revoked. The proceedings developed into a test case which will determine the line of action in regard to other evaders who may be arrested in the Settlement.

Jesselsen, who formerly lived at 35A North Honan Road Extension, was to have been deported with the first batch of repatriates on March 2 but when his ticket was made out and handed over to the Chapel authorities it was found he had disappeared. Another ticket for another ship was made out on March 25 but the Chapel police again failed to locate him.

Assessor Grant Jones, after evidence had been given yesterday, said he took it that if the defendant had evaded repatriation he should be handed over to the Chinese authorities, who would look after him until he could be sent away.

Mr. K. E. Newman, Police Legal Adviser, held that as Jesselsen had evaded repatriation he should therefore be detained in the Settlement until he could be sent away.

"This may not be the only case," Mr. Newman said, "and if he is not detained in the Settlement we may have considerable difficulty."

The case was remanded until Monday.

Japanese Wrestler Defeats Ted Thyeof

Tokogaro Ito, Jiu Jitsu Expert, Wins Championship In Contest At Los Angeles

(American Wireless To Router)
Los Angeles, April 7.—Tokogaro Ito, a Japanese said to be the greatest exponent of Jiu Jitsu in the United States, defeated Ted Thyeof of Portland, Oregon, in a contest for the middleweight catch-as-catch-can championship today.

Import Business Exceeds Exports

Much Cargo Coming To Shanghai Because Of Exchange With Little Moving Outward

Although but little export business, particularly to America, is being done in the local market, imports are coming in steadily in huge quantities. In the last ten days over 10,000 tons of cargo have been brought to Shanghai from the United States and Canada. The present high rate of exchange and indications of a further rise are prompting local importers to increase stocks.

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By Tad



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daily regularity is essential. Constipation is the root cause of disordered liver, sick headaches, biliousness, foul breath, pimples and a host of other ills.

PINKETTES
dispel constipation and promote regularity, they do not gripe or purge, but act as gently as nature.

Chemists sell them, also at 60 cents the vital, post free, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 95 Sechurn Road, Shanghai.

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MAGNUMS

Better because larger.

The tobacco in the Magnums is the same bright Virginia tobacco found in ordinary Three Castles.

The difference in size makes the Magnums a fuller, richer cigarette while retaining all the mild flavor of the smaller cigarette.

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DOUBLEHEADER GAME STARTS SEASON TODAY

School Team Meets Villalobos And Palos Crosses Bats With Quirós Nine

WEEKEND BASEBALL

This Afternoon
American School vs. U.S.S. Villalobos.
U.S.S. Palos vs. U.S.S. Quirós
Tomorrow Afternoon
U.S.S. Wilmington vs. U.S.S. Palos.

The baseball season gets away to a flying start this afternoon with a doubleheader while tomorrow another game is billed.

This afternoon the American School and U.S.S. Villalobos nine will hook up in the opener with the teams from the U.S.S. Palos and U.S.S. Quirós having it out in the second. The Palos and Wilmington crews play tomorrow afternoon.

The Elcano will play the Villalobos on Tuesday and there will be a doubleheader Wednesday.

The first game this afternoon starts at 2:30 o'clock.

SMYTH TO MEET PORTER IN CUE MATCH APRIL 30

Champion To Play Former Title Holder At Shanghai Club; Proceeds To Red Cross

The long looked for billiard match between Mr. H. S. Smyth, present amateur champion, and Mr. C. W. Porter, former champion, is announced to take place at the Shanghai Club on Wednesday, April 30, the committee of the Club having kindly placed the main hall of the building at the disposal of the Shanghai Amateur Billiard Association, which is promoting the match.

An admission price of \$3 will be charged for the ordinary seats and there will be a limited number of front row seats at \$5 each, the proceeds of the match being devoted to the Red Cross funds.

The game will be 1,000 up and will be divided into two sessions, taking place before and after dinner. The match has aroused a great deal of interest and opinion as to its outcome is pretty evenly divided among the local billiard fraternity, both men being amateurs who stand out well above the ordinary. The Association is making every effort to hold the match under the most favorable conditions for both players and spectators and hope to realize a substantial sum for the fund. The organization has already donated over \$4,000 to the cause.

Following is the record of Shanghai billiard championships, played off under the auspices of the Shanghai Amateur Billiard Association:
1912-13—C. W. Porter played A. P. Sikes in final.
1914-15—R. P. Phillips played Capt. Barrett in final.
1915-16—C. W. Porter played Capt. Barrett in final.
1916-17—C. W. Porter played G. M. P. Remedios in final.
1917-18—H. S. Smyth played Gordon Morris in final.
1918-19—H. S. Smyth played Capt. Barrett in final.

China Political Notes From Chinese Press

The Government has decided to prosecute the Peking police who handed over Korean rebels to Japan and to deny that the act was sanctioned by the administration. It has realized that this is not only a violation of international law but also an infringement upon the sovereignty of China. General Chen Kwan-yuan and Mr. Chi, Military and Civil Governors of Kiangsu respectively, have complied with the request of the Provincial Assembly at Nanchang in sealing up the Chenmingshan mines, which have been offered as security for a Japanese loan by Messrs. Wang Yi-tang and Li Shen-toh.

General Yang Cheng-hsin, Tuchen of Sinkiang, telegraphed to the Cabinet that the insurrection in Altai was entirely due to the disturbance in Mongolia. He said that the present strength of the troops stationed there is absolutely unable to cope with the situation and that reinforcement is necessary for defense work against the Mongolian menace.

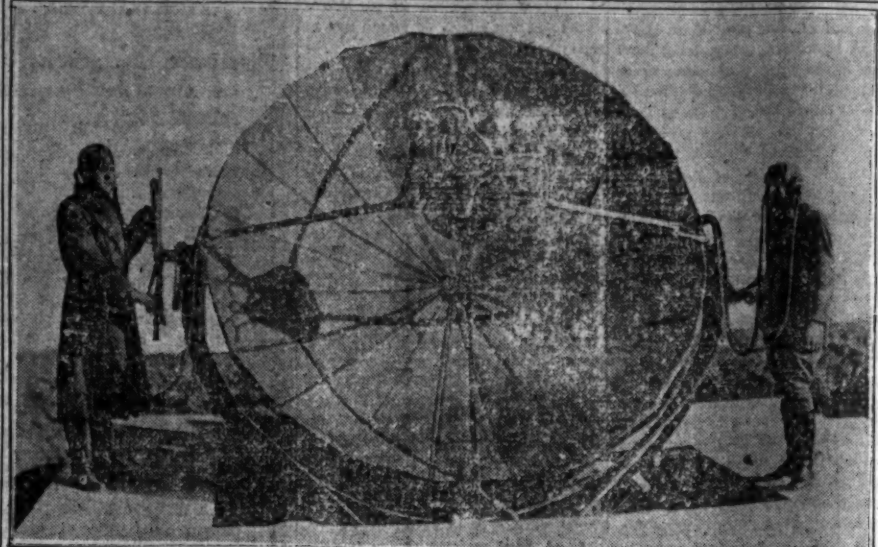
In connection with the demarcation of the boundary lines in Fukien, a conference was held by both the Government and Southern authorities at Kulanou, Fukien, on April 9.

Repatriation Bureau Moved To Native City

The Bureau for the Sequestration of Enemy Property and Funds on Bubing Well Road will be removed to the Yamen of the Shanghai Taoyin in the City today. The Bureau for the Repatriation of Enemy Subjects will be abolished Tuesday. All finished matters in the latter institution will be handled by a branch office to be attached to the office of General Lai Yung-hsiang, the local Defense Commissioner.

The various embarkation depots will also be abandoned. The equipments purchased by the authorities for the use of the deportees for the time being, consisting of a large number of stoves, furniture, bedding, beds, kitchen utensils and other articles are being removed to the Poo Yi Industrial Home and will be sold by auction.

What The Censorship Revealed



THE AMERICAN PARABOLOID.

Here is another American invention that aided in the great war. It is the paraboloïd, or giant sound detector, for locating the hum of approaching enemy aeroplanes at night. It has a range of thirty-one and one-half times greater than the human ear. After the sound finder has discovered the enemy plane it is spotted by immense searchlights. This photo has just been released by the United States Signal Corps.

News Brevities

The third ordinary general meeting of the Far Eastern Insurance Co., Ltd., will be held at the head offices, Yangtze Insurance Building, at 4:30 p.m. April 25.

Theft of \$3,000, roubles, \$110 and several books of coupons from Mr. Ramos of the Victoria Theater was charged to a Chinese who appeared in the Mixed Court yesterday. The case was remanded for hearing by the Spanish Assessor.

A Chinese boy employed by Detective Sergeant Knight at Louisa Police Station appeared in the Mixed Court yesterday on the charge of stealing money to the amount of Tls. 119 and \$19 from his master and a watch from Police Sergeant McKay. The boy's mother testified that the youth had been spending large sums of money on a sweetheart and offered to make good the loss. The case was remanded.

The Glee Club of the American Company, S.V.C., will hold the second in a series of dances on the night of May first. The following committee will be in charge of the affair: Messrs. H. P. Banker, V. E. Scott, J. B. Sullivan, H. T. Bradley and H. F. Kay.

The Customs Club will hold a fancy dress ball at the Customs Club hall tonight. Dancing will start at nine o'clock.

Mr. V. E. Scott, American Vice-Consul, has resigned from the Consular service and will join the staff of the Asia Banking Corporation on Wednesday. Mr. Scott recently received his appointment as Vice-Consul.

Private Fred D. Thom, of the Machine Gun Company, 15th U. S. Infantry, was arraigned before United States Commissioner N. E. Lorton yesterday and was ordered to be held to answer to the charge of desertion to the military authorities. Word from Tientsin stated that a guard left there yesterday and is expected to reach Shanghai tonight to take the prisoner back.

Mr. Paul Page Whitman, American Trade Commissioner, arrived from Peking yesterday and is stopping at the Astor House.

By the census taken at the end of January, it is shown that there are 6,030 foreign residents in Kobe, of whom 3,224 are Chinese, 800 British, 253 American, 179 Germans, 114 Portuguese and 162 Russians. The others are divided among 18 other nationalities.

Mr. Henry Booth Hitchcock, American Consul at the Consulate General in Yokohama, and Miss Sarah Johnston, formerly of Boonton, New Jersey, were married at the Union Church in Yokohama on April 7.

The engagement is announced of Mr. E. V. Olufsen, manager of the Andersen, Meyer and Company branch at Urga, and Miss C. K. Gladstone of China.

It is reported from Changchun that there is still a congestion of freight awaiting transport on the C. E. and S. M. Railways, amounting to about 700,000 tons.

The protest of the Samshul townsmen against the building of a kerosene oil tank there by the Asiatic Petroleum Company was finally withdrawn. The petroleum company has contracted with Lai Chark Fung, a representative of the townsmen.



ive of the clan in the Samshul district, to lease a piece of land for building the kerosene tank, the Company will begin the construction of the new building and tanks without further delay.

Madame Ling Chen-se, mother of Mr. Ling Chun-li, Judge of the Shanghai District, Nantao, passed away at her residence at 217 Mandalay Road yesterday morning. She was 71 years old. Judge Ling will be given leave of absence to attend to the burial affairs.

HONOLULU HARBOR PLANS

Plans calling for the expenditure of \$9,200,000 to improve Honolulu Harbor to take care of post war shipping have been sent by the Chamber of Commerce to Mr. J. H. Rosseter, Director of operations of the United States Emergency Fleet Corporation.

Bankruptcy Petition Filed In U.S. Court

A petition in bankruptcy in respect of the American Food Manufacturing Company, has been filed in the United States Court for China by Yuan Ding-tai, former proprietor of the firm.

The petitioner states a claim against the firm in the amount of \$7,456 which he states is the unpaid balance of money advanced by him under his agreement as proprietor and alleges that this was secured in the agreement by a mortgage upon chattels since levied upon and sold under writ of execution by the court. The sale realized \$2,500 which the petitioner claims to be earmarked by a lien in his favor. The petitioner states that by suffering his property to be levied upon and sold the corporation has committed an act of bankruptcy wherefore he asks that it be adjudged bankrupt.

Investments

from Tls. 100 up

WHY LOSE INCOME by your delay in purchase of securities? If undecided why not get the opinion of those whose business it is to know about securities?

IF YOU HAVE MONEY to invest—no matter how large or small may be the amount—and feel the need of prudent advice, we shall be glad to give you the benefit of our experience in the investment business.

WHAT YOU DO with your surplus is no less important than the accumulating of it. Wrongly invested, it may be of more harm than benefit to you.

IF YOU are interested in a safe investment for a large or small amount, we can assist you.

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FLAT DENIAL IS MADE OF AMERICAN ARMS DEAL

Japanese Report Of Andersen, Meyer Loan Agreement Is Called False

Authoritative and first-hand denial was made yesterday of the report circulated by the Japanese official news agency that the American firm of Andersen, Meyer and Co., Ltd., had just concluded contracts for a loan to cover the sale of arms to the governor of Hunan. It is announced that these statements are entirely wrong and that no such loan contracts have been entered into.

It is declared that the spreading of these reports through the Japanese press and also the Chinese press in China is a deliberate attempt to fight Andersen, Meyer and Co., Ltd., which has been closing engineering contracts in territory the Japanese considered to be their own exclusive field. It is pointed out in this connection that the Japanese agency has circulated similar reports concerning the activities of Mr. John J. Abbott, the American banker, to whom it has attributed the signing of loans for unimagined fortunes, all of which are never heard of from any other source except to be denied.

Referring to this a Shanghai businessman, who asked that his name be withheld, made the following statement yesterday:

"It is about time that serious steps are taken to prevent this kind of rumors being circulated by the Japanese newspapers throughout China against honest and progressive foreign firms because the Japanese consider that these foreign firms are interfering with Japanese business interests in this country."

HOTEL CONGESTION MADE WORSE BY SHIP ARRIVALS

All Are Full, With 250 Passengers Due Sunday And More Coming

With 225 first and second-class passengers arriving here from Marseilles and ports Sunday on the Paul Locat and three liners due here in the next three weeks from America the hotel congestion reaches its most acute stage.

The French Mail steamer list marks the beginning of the after-war passenger traffic between Europe and China which will be greatly increased when British lines are again allowed to operate steamers now under requisition.

Shanghai hotels are now crowded. Yesterday there were three vacant rooms at the Astor House of the 220 in the hotel, every room at the Palace was occupied and the Kalee, Burlington, Eickertons and other hotels are taxed to capacity.

Hotel men who have been forced to turn away many people in the last six weeks admit that present accommodations are inadequate to meet the demands created by gradual return to pre-war schedules by shipping lines.

The Paul Locat, in addition to the large number of first and second-class passengers, has 450 French soldiers who are going to Tientsin to relieve men on the reserve list. The steamer brings 1,000 tons of general cargo and 4,500 packages. The Paul Locat docks at the Hongkew wharf at nine o'clock.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

Don't Poison Baby.

FORTY YEARS AGO almost every mother thought her child must have paregoric or laudanum to make it sleep. These drugs will produce sleep, and a few drops too many will produce the sleep from which there is no waking. Many are the children who have been killed or whose health has been ruined for life by paregoric, laudanum and morphine, each of which is a narcotic product of opium. Druggists are prohibited from selling either of the narcotics named to children at all, or to anybody without labeling them "poison." The definition of "narcotic" is: "A medicine which relieves pain and produces sleep, but which in poisonous doses produces stupor, coma, convulsions and death." The taste and smell of medicines containing opium are disguised, and sold under the names of "Drops," "Cordials," "Soothing Syrups," etc. You should not permit any medicine to be given to your children without you or your physician know of what it is composed. Castoria does not contain narcotics.

The signature of *Dr. H. Fletcher* guarantees genuine Castoria. Physicians Recommend Castoria.

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IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, APRIL 12, 1919

America And The League Of Nations

WITHOUT the glamor of history
a debate has been in progress
in the United States as important
and dramatic and stirring and
of greater consequence than the famous
Webster-Hayne and Clay-Calhoun
debates of the halcyon age of Amer-
ican politics sung in school history
books. The picturesque figures are
lacking, for these are days of the
practical and matter-of-fact; so also
the florid oratory and rounded
periods, for these are days of unemo-
tional forensics. But in the great
intellectual struggle over the League
of Nations there are all the dramatic
values of a duel of minds over a great
world issue.

There are in it also some anomalies
and some temptations to misunder-
standings among Allied people who
do not comprehend the roots of
American tradition, American history
and the American political back-
ground. For one thing, European
public opinion had come to regard
the League of Nations as more
especially an American idea. It was
an American who lifted it out of
the realm of academic discussion and
made it a practical issue. It was an
American who first made it a definite
stipulation for peace. It was the
man who followed the leadership of
that American who have agitated for
it in printed and spoken word since
America entered the war. And it was
the same American, President
Wilson, who went to Europe, break-
ing all the precedents of American
history, to fight for that idea, and
embody it permanently in the charter
of peace. Having won in that fight,
having converted the European
statesmen, on the surface at least,
to that idea, he returns to his own
country to find there the most ran-
corous and most uncompromising
opposition. It is no wonder Euro-
peans are puzzled.

But that fight is natural and was
logically to be looked for. It is the
natural and logical consequence of
the refusal of the Allied governments
during the war to permit the discus-
sion of war aims and peace terms.
For three and a half years those
governments could or would not
see the necessity of military unity
under a single command. It was only
in the crisis of likely defeat that
they did see it and by their recogni-
tion of it and appointment of Mar-
shal Foch made victory possible. The
necessity of a political unity under
a single, accepted program of war
aims they never saw. And the pre-
sent prolongation of the peace con-
ference, the present friction, is the
inevitable consequence. We came to
peace as unprepared for peace as we
entered the war unprepared for war.
And we find now that those things
we took for granted do not meet
the test of actuality. Not only were
not all the Allied governments
agreed on the kind of peace they in-
tended to have, but also not all the
people within each Allied country.
We are arguing out now what per-
haps should have been and would
have been better argued out two
years ago, and undoubtedly settled
more easily and those settlements
cemented by the mutual necessities
and mutual sacrifices of war. Thus
it is with the League of Nations.
The opposition, always latent, is now
merely revealing itself.

Now, in the United States it is not
to be doubted that a great deal of the
opposition to the League of Nations
is insincere. It is opposition not so
much to the League of Nations as to
Wilson. Among a great many of the
Senators and newspapers and pub-
licists now waxing passionate and ter-
rified Cassandras it is a matter of be-
ing against because Wilson is for.
They can be dismissed readily—and
eventually they will be by the solid
substratum of commonsense that
underlies all democracies, whatever
surface ideologies and temporary
waywardnesses there may be. The
sincere opposition is from two main
classifications: those who by tempera-
ment, social environment or economic
affiliation are against everything that
is new and those who genuinely be-
lieve the League of Nations to be
either a dangerous or a futile ex-
periment. Of the first nothing can be
said. There is nothing that can be
done for them but wait for time

and death. The second deserve con-
sideration.

The genuine opponents of the
League cite three main objections: it
definitely abandons the tradition of
American isolation from European
politics handed down by George
Washington; it menaces the sov-
ereignty of the United States; it nul-
lifies the Monroe Doctrine. Of these
the third is the most practical, the
most weighty and the most em-
phasized. The first can easily be dis-
posed of. The United States does
give up its political isolation in en-
tering the League, it is true. But it
did that two years ago. It did it
on April 6, 1917, when it entered the
war. It did it in fact, without know-
ing it, on August 1, 1914, when the
war began. It had to. And it will
have to again. It can never again
remain outside European and world
politics. With the world knit as
closely as it is by modern means
of communication and the virtually
international basis of commerce and
finance, no war can ever break out
in Europe or any other part of the
world without directly, vitally and
fundamentally affecting the United
States. Our shipping, our banks, our
industry, our trade, the safety of our
people will be affected whenever any
future conflagration breaks out over
the earth. That was conclusively
proved between 1914 and 1917. For
better or worse, the United States is
now in world politics. It will be
whether it is in the League of Nations
or not, whether there is a League of
Nations or not. The question is only
whether it shall participate effectively
by an active part in some world
organization, whether an alliance or
League, or ineffectively as a solitary
voice.

The argument that the League of
Nations menaces the sovereignty of
the United States is partly true. It
is partly true in that while the
League does not menace its sov-
ereignty it does reduce and modify it.
But that is the price Americans,
like every other people, must pay for
peace. The choice is between inter-
national anarchy, with the inevitable
result of war, war on a greater and
more horrible scale than the one just
finished, and the willingness of
every power to allow the rest of the
world to say whether it shall menace
all of it. The right of the United
States to arm itself to the teeth and
to declare war on another nation is,
it is true, curbed. There is no reason
why it should not be. By the old
international law this is un-
doubtedly a partial deprivation of
sovereignty. But there is every reason
why the old international law should
pass. The war just fought was
one of its fruits. It is an obsoles-
cence. It never will be missed. A
new conception and code of inter-
national one which shall recognize
the complex and sensitive structure
of the twentieth-century world,
within which disorder in one part of
the world disturbs every other ex-
actly as bad eyes affect the stomach,
is our only hope for peace and sur-
vival. It entails sacrifice, yes, but
no more than war. There is no
greater sacrifice than eight million
dead, eight million maimed, and
whole reaches of earth laid waste.
Of the two the loss of part of our
sovereignty is the smaller. And it
must not be forgotten that every
nation will suffer the same loss.

The Monroe Doctrine offers
a more formidable objection.
That raises a whole set of ques-
tions that cannot be dealt with
at length except in a longer
article. It must be admitted that if
the League of Nations opens the door
for Germany, Japan, Russia or any
other nation to invade and conquer
Mexico or Peru or Venezuela and
set up a new system of Balkan in-
trigue on the American continent,
the American people cannot and will
not submit. That is a fundamental
tenet of their political system, a
fundamental condition of their ex-
istence. But does the League of
Nations do that? It is not more like-
ly, as President Wilson maintains,
that it only extends the doctrine to
the whole world? The League of
Nations says to Germany that it
shall not by virtue of its superior
strength seize Albania or Greece or
Denmark or Formosa, to Japan that
it shall not seize Chile or China or
the Philippines, to Britain that it
shall not seize Honolulu or Cuba or
Norway, to France that it shall not
seize Java or Switzerland or Mon-
tenegro—and also to the United
States that it shall not seize Mexico
or Peru or Canada. And why
shouldn't it? The United States has
a right to prevent other nations from
invading South America; it has not
a right to invade it itself. That
principle, the protection of smaller
nations from the greater strength of
larger nations, is the cardinal prin-
ciple of the League of Nations and
the indispensable condition of peace.
The Monroe Doctrine is involved in-
sofar as the League restricts the right
of the United States to use its force
against another nation, in South
America or anywhere else except by
and with the approval of the rest
of the world. It restricts the right of
every other power to do so. In other
words, it internationalizes the use of
force. It decrees that force shall be
used on earth only for those pur-
poses for which the preponderant
majority of its people decides that it
should be used—in the interests of
the preponderant majority, not one
nation. So long as American policy
is righteous it has nothing to fear.
And every American is proud
enough of his heritage of national
idealism to feel that his country will
never seek to do that of which the
other nations shall be able to say that
it is contrary to the interests of
mankind.

Broadening The Social Outlook Of Business Men

(New York Tribune)

Events happen, and then men
think about them. Theory follows
practice, sometimes centuries later.
The industrial and political revolu-
tions of the nineteenth century and
after loosened new forces in the
world which changed fundamentally
the conditions under which men live,
yet there are those who are still
wont to interpret current life by
antique formulas and political no-
tions.

In America, the beginning of a
genuine awakening of the employers
of the nation to their social re-
sponsibilities seems to be manifest-
ing itself. Business men are be-
coming self-conscious of their own
limitations and aware of the breadth
of view and freedom from narrow
vision which their place as accelera-
tors in the great process of adjust-
ment to conditions in a new world
requires of them. Their leaders are
chafing under their faults—and that
is, perhaps, a healthy sign. The
American business man appears
ready to undergo changes in spirit
necessary to fit himself to aid in
the success of the American striving
to attain fuller democracy in in-
dustry through individual initiative
instead of state action.

If progress is to be orderly in this
country—as most Americans would
seem to prefer—the business man,
the organizing genius, the type of
men whose practical adventuresome-
ness converted wildernesses here
into highly organized industrial
cities, must be prepared to make
huge contributions in ideas.

How is the American business
man best to fit himself for such a
role? The Tribune addressed this
inquiry to a group of bankers, in-
dustrial leaders and educators. A
point of departure for the discus-
sion was a frank exposure recently
by Frank A. Vanderlip, president of
the National City Bank, of what he
regarded as serious limitations of
the business men of this country.

As Vanderlip Saw Problem
"No small part of the trouble be-
tween capital and labor," Mr. Van-
derlip told the New York Credit
Men's Association, "in my opinion,
lies in the ignorance of employers.
Now, that is not altogether to be
marvelled at, men engaged in active
business enterprises have their minds
tremendously absorbed with the
day's flow. Their day's work is a
reveling day's work, which excludes
them from the leisure ordinarily
necessary to think on problems that
do not appear to be immediately
necessary for them to solve."

The banker asserted further that
the intelligent laboring man has
more leisure and therefore has gain-
ed a better insight into social condi-
tions. Without entering into com-
parison of the relative grasp of the
workingman and the employer on
that bundle of human facts which
the professors call sociology. The
Tribune invited men whose opinions
might be interesting to suggest a
program for the "lured business
man" to broaden his social outlook
and overcome his handicaps of edu-
cation. It might be equally profitable
to make similar studies in relation
to the needs of manual laborers,
professional men, and society women.
This discussion has been restricted
to the problems of the business
man.

Harry A. Wheeler, president of
the Chamber of Commerce of the
United States, directed attention to
the growing tendency of business
men to look beyond the limits of
their own immediate interests, say-
ing: "There is a growing conscious-
ness among employers that the work-
er is entitled to a larger considera-
tion. This consciousness is not born
of an increased knowledge of funda-
mental principles of sociology, but of
a larger spirit of co-operation which
the commercial organizations of the
country have been constantly teach-
ing for years, and further of an in-
tellectual, selfish interest that recog-
nizes in happy environment, continuity
of employment and contentment the
elements which make for efficient
production. I do not underrate what
the universities might teach, but
employment managers must also be
taught in the school of human con-
tact. More and more industries are
entrusting the maintenance of cordial
relations to an executive with power,
and in proportion as such executives
search, was more hopeful of the part
the universities could play, saying:
"I should supplement Mr. Vander-
lip's statement by saying that 'no
small part of the trouble between
capital and labor lies in the ignor-
ance of mankind,' including under
the term mankind employers, em-

ployes and all the rest of us. We
have all been blundering along, more
or less in the dark, not taking much
thought about our fundamental social
problems or regarding them as mere
fads and fancies. I have no simple
solution to offer. I think the col-
leges could do a good deal more
than they now do in the matter of
social education for leaders in com-
merce and industry. I believe now
in setting aside the classics and
pure science and building a college
curriculum on history (political, in-
dustrial and economic), political
economy, psychology, business and
labor organization and Government
and administration. Our young
leaders of finance and industry, after
going through such a course, would
be better prepared to cope with the
difficulties which beset modern busi-
ness. We all need wider horizons
and deeper sympathies; we all need
to be emancipated from narrow pre-
judices and intense preoccupation
with profit making."

The approach to the problem of
A. E. Adams, president of the First
National Bank of Youngstown, Ohio,
was slightly different. After point-
ing out prevalent economic heresies,
the banker asked: "How are we
to rid ourselves of these false beliefs
and substitute for them the kind of
knowledge that properly goes with
our present state of industrial de-
velopment? And the answer, of
course, is: By the intelligent direc-
tion of the abundantly large number
of educational agencies we already
have."

"First of all, there should be
radical liberalization of the educa-
tional methods followed in our
schools and universities. It should
be just as much a part of our educa-
tional system to impress upon the
mind of the young the inviolability
of natural law in the moral and
social world as it is to teach the in-
violability of that law in the phys-
ical world. It should be just as
much a part of our system to teach
that the law of compensation is uni-
versal and applies to all departments
of life, including the business de-
partment, as it is to teach that you
cannot get something for nothing in
the physical world. It should be
just as much a part of our system
to teach the importance and value
of society as a way to happiness and
success as it is to teach that two
and two makes four. And it should
be just as much a part of our sys-
tem to teach that 'bread cast upon
the waters will return' and that
courtesy, consideration and honesty
pay big dividends as it is to teach
that 'A' is the first letter of the al-
phabet. These and a multitude of
like things are an essential part
of the education of a good citizen whe-
ther he is to be a worker or an
owner or both. But now we do not
get them in our schools and uni-
versities."

World War Against Class Prejudices

"Next, there should be a vigorous
effort on the part of the church,
the press, the platform, the theater
and all other educational agencies
to direct the attention of people
generally to the much neglected
social and economic fields of know-
ledge, a vigorous effort to instill
wholesome truths and sound philo-
sophy, a vigorous effort to offset
and disprove the false teachings of
class advocates and class believers."

Precise steps that might be taken
at once to put the American business
man in touch with the best social
thought are outlined by Dr. E. A.
Ross, of the University of Wisconsin,
an authority on the subject. Speak-
ing of what he considers a lack of
knowledge of business men and
financiers on social subjects, Pro-
fessor Ross says: "They may have
studied such conditions at one time,
but, as the years go by, the busi-
ness questions fill up the foreground
of their consciousness, and they act
precisely as if they had never known
anything of social conditions."

"This state ought to be remedied
by organized effort. Let the Na-
tional Chamber of Commerce ap-
point a committee to confer with
equal committees representing the
American Sociological Society and
the Federation of Social Settlements,
for these two groups, the sociologists
and the settlement residents, are
the two largest and most distinct
disinterested groups familiar with
social conditions."

"Let this joint committee deter-
mine the American social conditions
for these two groups, the sociologists
and the settlement residents, are
the two largest and most distinct
disinterested groups familiar with
social conditions. Let them also
work out a three-year
program involving eight or nine ad-
dresses a year. Let all of these
then, be sent out to the local cham-
bers of commerce throughout the
country, and let a committee be ap-
pointed in each state to ascertain the
speaking talent within reach of the
chambers of commerce of that state,
and do what is possible then to aid

the local chambers of commerce in
carrying out this program. I be-
lieve if any chambers of commerce
knew exactly who were the most
competent persons within two hun-
dred miles to address them on par-
ticular subjects—say, infant mor-
tality, child welfare, industrial hous-
ing, basic eight-hour day, one day
of rest in seven, etc.—that most of
them would be very willing to de-
vote a certain number of their meet-
ings to hear such speakers."

Dean Johnson's Recommendations
What the ordinary business man
can do in the way of private study
occupied the attention of Dr. Joseph
French Johnson, dean of the School
of Commerce, Accounts and Finance,
of New York University, an author-
ity on education for business.

"My advice," he says, "to the man
in business, if he wants to make the
most of himself, is as follows:
First, read a good daily newspaper.
Second, read an elementary treatise
on economics, get interested, if pos-
sible, and keep on reading. Third,
if possible, let him associate him-
self with other ambitious men,
either by participating in the
educational work carried on by his
own organization or by enrolling with
some institution that will give him
guidance and stimulus. Finally, if
he is really to grow, he must know
that he has got to do some hard
work and some hard thinking."

After relating how within the last
thirty years a literature of business
has sprung into existence, the dean
asserted: "Furthermore, many of
our newspapers—of which The
Tribune is a notable example—are
publishing matter every day which
I regard as distinctly educational in
quality. No business man can read
your financial page every day and
the business and financial articles you
publish in the Sunday issue without
broadening his knowledge and final-
ly becoming what we professors call
"scientific" in his conclusions with
regard to business conditions."

Julius Henry Cohen, lawyer, and
publicist, charges the American busi-
ness man with a lack of imagination
and of the habit of reading good
books. "The American business
man," he writes, "is not lacking in
courage, in enterprise, in practical
hard sense. What he lacks more
than anything else is imagination.
However wrong the Syndicalists and
the Socialists may be—and they are
in large measure wrong—they never-
theless have imagination. The Amer-
ican business man, as a rule, never
reads anything that is 'hostile.' No
sound lawyer ever tries his case with-
out understanding the case of the
other side."

"We are reshaping industry and
society today, and it takes a reader
and a student and a man who studies
social events to understand the shape
the society is going to take in the
future. With all the ability of the
business man to dream, to think,
to construct, he does not read, and
that is characteristic of our American
people. We make progress in this
country cataclysmically. The meter
to which we set our thinking is cat-
astrophic. We wait until events rise
up before us and smash us in the
eyes and then we try to find out
why."

Ignorance Causes Trouble
Reading as the golden road to
better understanding is also advocat-
ed by Dr. Charles W. Eliot, pre-
sident emeritus of Harvard Univer-
sity. "I agree," he declares, "that
the trouble between capital and
(Continued on Page 7)

Correspondence

Koreans Not Bolshevik

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS
Sir—An oppressor stoops to any
sort of mean lies and calumnies to in-
jure the conduct of the oppressed. A
typical illustration of this is found in
the Japanese statement that we, the
Koreans, are Bolshevik or have been
under their influence. We desire to
make it known through your esteemed
journal that we have nothing whatso-
ever to do with the Bolshevik move-
ment. We are convinced that the
Bolshevik program is founded on
fundamental mistakes and can never
bring amelioration to society.
We are Koreans, pure and simple,
and having been goaded to extremes
by the soul-destroying and inhuman
Japanese domination, which has
reduced us to such a deplorable pass,
that we claim to have our indepen-
dence at this moment, when the des-
tinies of the world's oppressed nation-
alities are being considered by the
civilized nations like Great Britain and
America. All Asia is anxiously wait-
ing to see whether our just claims are
recognized by the Big Four, for the
hopes of the whole of Asia are centered
in the Big Four. We hope that
justice will not be denied to downtrodden
Korea.
Yours truly,
A. KONGAN.

Shanghai, April 11, 1919.

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By George McManus



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Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

Fortunes Thrown Away In Garbage

An illuminating article by H. H. Fish, in the World's Work (London) shows what a wasteful people we have been and that even in our dust-bins we throw away 9,450,000 tons a year which have great commercial value.

Mr. Fish points out that "rationalizing the garbage heap was characterized as a degrading and health-menacing occupation. Indeed, the whole system of household refuse disposal was held up to obloquy, though reform was attempted by the energetic advocacy of another means to cope with this waste

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use of the fuel properties possessed by household refuse? The contents of the domestic dust-bin are so varied, ranging from waste-paper, greasy-laden bones, fragments of fat, cinders, and vegetable odds and ends, as to present, in the aggregate, a readily combustible mass possessing distinct calorific value.

"Yet the vogue of the dust destructor proved to be a distinctly retrograde step in the science of economics. It contributed to accentuated improvidence in the home because the dust-bin became the receptacle for a wider assortment of organic material than ever before, and in greater bulk. Even incineration cannot be conducted without being productive of a certain quantity of refuse in the form of clinker and ash, the economic disposal of which has provided another, and even more perplexing problem."

Then came the war and the order to Economize! Economize! Economize! "Upon investigating the issue of household refuse at close quarters and under the microscope of concentrated interest the country's wastage in this direction was found to exceed the wildest speculations of the critics. For the first time illuminating statistics became available. According to the National Salvage Council, the official department created to stimulate the public mind in matters pertaining to this issue, the quantity of refuse 'made' by householders throughout the country during the year may be set down at 9,450,000 tons.

"The figure is based upon an allowance of 15 cwt. a day for each 1,000 members of the total population during 300 days of the year. An allowance of 48 lb. per head per day wastage cannot be construed as excessive.

"Of what is the heterogeneous collection of the dust-bin composed and what is the proportion of each to the aggregate? The following table, based upon the data collected by the above-mentioned Government organization, shows:

Material	Total per year, Tons	Estimated value, £
Fine dust	4,800,000	240,000
Cinders	3,700,000	1,850,000
Bricks, pots, shales, etc.	500,000	25,000
Tins	90,000	240,000
Rags	27,000	555,000
Glass	60,000	100,000
Bones	4,000	—
Vegetable matter	65,000	—
Scrap iron	5,000	15,000
Shells	7,000	—
Paper	58,000	400,000

"From these figures it is evident that the dust-bin is a veritable treasure ground. A round 12,000,000 or more a year is being permitted to fly up the chimney to vanish in smoke and gases, and to give very little return for its combustion.

"Take the despised and homely

orders as a case in point. They represent roughly two-fifths of the contents of the dust-bin and make up the respectable aggregate of 3,700,000 tons a year for the whole country. Now, a straight fuel the order is but little inferior to coal. When washed its calorific value is about 10,000 British thermal units. Good steam coal averages only 14,000 British thermal units. Accordingly the discarded cinder from the heat-raising point of view is worth about five-sevenths of the fuel value of the coal drawn from the earth.

"The householders of the country have been throwing away 3,700,000,000 British thermal units every year. Translated into terms of coal this is equivalent to 2,642,357 tons. In other words the homes of this country have deliberately wasted two-and-a-half million tons of high-grade coal every year.

"We found that even dirty paper was worth 17 s. a ton and old rags 11s. a ton. Rhineland children collected 54,000 jam jars in one week worth 1s. a gross, or 1120 the lot. Leicester in one quarter got 1343 for part of its waste; Kensington 11,000 in a year and Southampton 12,900 from waste paper. Aberdeen in one day collected enough bottles to realise 1587. Glasgow in ten years has won 550,300 from its waste, and Mr. Fish argues that what Glasgow can do other cities can do. Here are Glasgow's sales for the year ending May, 1918:

Waste-paper	5,925 14 6
Old tins, light iron, etc.	2,884 17 8
Clinker	718 10 10
Sundries	72 14 5

Total 132,469 17 5

"To this total there remains to be added the revenue derived from the sale of the prepared manure, arising from the admixture of the fine screened dust and excremental material. This realised 24,718 17s. 6d. Thus the grand total is 157,188 15s. 10d.

"Another system of disposing of refuse has met with a certain measure of appreciation. This is the reduction of the contents of the dust-bin, with

little or no preliminary overhaul, except perhaps for the removal of metallic articles, to finely divided powder by passage through a special form of crushing machine. One pulveriser, which has been placed on the market, has met with conspicuous success in this field.

"The various constituents are reduced to a finely divided form and become intimately blended. The resulting product, with which the fine dust is combined, forms a fertiliser which in certain districts, has met with distinct favor. One of the London boroughs continues to treat a certain proportion of its refuse in this manner. It is a process eminently adapted to night-soil towns, furnishing in this instance a rich humus for feeding the land.

"In many instances the clinker has developed into a difficulty. It accumulates at a rapid rate, and as a rule outstrips local demand. Certain municipal authorities are only too willing to present this residuum from the furnaces to all who are prepared to take it away. A certain quantity is locally absorbed in the preparation of concrete slabs and kerbs, for paving purposes, but this outlet is by no means adequate to the supply.

"Yet, as recent developments have abundantly proved, this clinker, provided it is sharp and free from glass, may be turned to distinctly profitable and economic account for general building purposes. This application was strikingly demonstrated many years ago in Liverpool, where the civic authorities erected a pretentious block of artisan dwellings in concrete, utilising the waste from the destructor as the aggregate.

"Local authorities must be prevented from continuing to squander potential resources of raw materials," concludes Mr. Fish. "Alternatively, the exploitation of the despised dust-bin should be placed within the range of private endeavor."

Broadening The Social Outlook Of Business Men

(Continued from Page 6)

labor is much increased by the dense ignorance of many employers concerning the grave social problems of today, particularly of employers whose education was but scanty.

"When I meet with an ignorant employer who has become desirous of informing himself, and is capable of reading a book, I advise him to read 'The Approach to the Social Question' by Francis Greenwood Peabody, the Macmillan Company, New York, 1909, beginning with Chapter III, entitled Economics and the Social Question. If he finds that chapter to be sensible and interesting, he will probably read the next two chapters on Ethics and the Social Question and Ideals and the Social Question. I know no better way of overcoming the lack of knowledge of the business man on social subjects."

Henry Bruere, former Chamberlain of the city, in his contribution to the discussion testifies, "The evidence seems to be on the side of a rapidly growing social-mindedness among employers."

W. P. G. Harding, governor of the Federal Reserve Board, regards an appreciation of the living conditions of workers as good business as well as sound humanity. "It seems to me," the official writes, "that the first step necessary is to bring the business man to a realization of the fact that a human interest in his employees and the provision of suitable living conditions for them is really good business."

"Some of the larger banks, manufacturers and jobbers have already devoted a great deal of attention to this subject. I know of several large banks which carry group insurance, providing each employee, free of cost, with insurance equal to at least one year's salary. Other banks have established pension systems and sick benefit funds."

Mr. Adams, of Youngstown, makes an illuminating survey of what the economic heresies are from his standpoint. "The swift rush of industrial

thing for nothing in business? What more common than the belief that to succeed the business man must destroy his competitor? Or, what is more common than that the merchant himself fixes the price of the goods he sells to his customer? And what could be more self-evidently unsound than any and all of these beliefs? Or, again, what is more common than the belief that capital, as such, draws a larger part of the earnings of capital and labor combined than its fair share?

Capital's Share Small

"Under our system wealth tends to concentrate, and some few individuals, because of some accident of birth or environment or particular ability or all three, reap rewards beyond their deserts; but capital as capital, that is, the sum total of all capital, draws but a modest share of the sum total of the national earnings. Before the war more than two-thirds of the wealth produced in our country went to labor, that is, was represented by salaries, wages, fees and the like paid for personal services, while less than one-third went to the owners of capital and national resources combined. It would be difficult to say what in

normal times is the average earning of capital, but if I were to guess I would put it below rather than above 7 percent.

"The actual solution of the labor and capital problem can come only in the reduction of the number of workers who are not capitalists and a reduction in the number of capitalists who are not workers. In an ideal state every one would be both. We do not expect to arrive at an ideal state, but we have every reason to hope that we can approach such a state much more closely than we now do, but we cannot do this until we repudiate heresies and turn to truth. We cannot do this until the false foundation of suspicion, distrust and misunderstanding which formerly supported our fiscal structure is replaced with the sound stones of confidence, mutual understanding and a spirit of co-operation. And these sound stones are not to be found in the valley of ignorance; they are in the granite hills of knowledge."

Blind revolution gains inspiration in ignorance and stupidity. Social education for business men, and for every group in the nation, would seem to offer a way out of the chaos of endless wrangling and unintelligent clashes.

The Longshoreman

By T. J. Murray

He aids the freight despatch to lands afar,
Coasts that he'll never see except in dreams;
To seas awoon beneath a tropic star,
Or cities washed by fabled golden streams.
His life is rimmed by wharves where hulla converge,
With flags of all the world on truck and stern;
Fresh from the southern coasts where trade winds urge,
Or icy ports where northern fires burn.
His lips with river mias are ever wet;
His ears are drummed by hoisting engines' strain;
And in his dreams the ships he can't forget
Wash up the channel from the misty main.

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W. J. BURNS IS SHOT AT BY A DEMENTED GIRL

Bullets Aimed At Famous Detective Fly Wild Amid Crowd In New York

SHE KEPT A LONG VIGIL

Assailant Tells Of Fancied Wrong And Plan To Fire On Col. Green

New York, March 9.—William J. Burns, who long ago proved he bore a charmed life, was shot at by a young woman in the Grand Central Station yesterday afternoon, while he was hurrying to his office, after spending most of the day seeing that his home in Scarborough was properly decorated for the marriage of his daughter, which is to take place at noon today. He was not hurt.

Detective Burns is rather used to enemies. They had designs on him on the Pacific Coast, when he exposed the McNamara. Many a Black Hand counterfeiter tried to leave his X mark in the days when Burns worked for the Government. Down in Georgia, in the course of his investigation of the Leo Frank case, an automobile load of hardy mountaineers, unable to overtake his speeder machine with a coil of hemp, pelted him with eggs, some of whose deadly contents came dangerously close.

But it was a really beautiful woman who stood for hours at the head of the stairway rising from the tracks in the Grand Central at a point almost directly under the Hotel Commodore and patiently waited for Burns to appear. Around her throat was a gray fur stole; her hands were thrust into a gray muff. She stood in shapely wine-colored boots, blending with champagne colored silk hose. Her blond hair was tucked under a mussy brown hat and, although many perhaps paid notice because of her striking good looks, no one seemed to pay particular attention to the fact that she had stood at the top of the stairway from 10 o'clock in the morning, through the lunch hour and until middle afternoon.

Shots End Long Vigil
No one noticed when, her eyes suddenly catching fire at sight of the short sturdy figure of Burns departing from an incoming train and starting up the stairs, she pulled a revolver from the gray muff. It was not until she had fired two shots at the approaching detective that the crowd milling around her was aware of her actions. Burns instantly ducked at the close sound of the shots, but beyond this he says he did not know who was shooting, thinking the shots were meant for some one else.

The woman was unable to fire a third shot. Detective William J. Sullivan and Special Officer John Porter of the Grand Central police were near by and jumped to restrain her. That the bullets for Burns did not strike some one of the crowd coming and going over the stairs is but another miracle of the day's news. Burns, unaware at the time that an attempt had been made on his life, continued to his office in the Woolworth building, and it was not until newspaper men got him on the telephone that he knew the real intention of the shots.

The crowds in the vicinity broke into a panic at the shots. This, coupled with her deed, threw the woman in the policemen's grasp into hysterics, which further agitated the swarm of people, most of whom believed she had been insane. A throng pressed around the policemen and their prisoner. The Fifty-first Street police station was notified and Detective Hooker put in charge of the case. The woman was carried to the police station, where she gave the name of Gertrude Wormworth, twenty-seven years old, of 784 Prospect place, Brooklyn.

Because of her erratic attempts to explain the shooting she was removed to the observation ward at Bellevue under the care of Dr. T. J. Robertson of Flower Hospital, who came to the Fifty-first Street station. Following an examination, Dr. Robertson explained that Miss Wormworth was suffering from dementia superinduced by intensive religious beliefs. His examination following the interrogation to which she was submitted at the police station by Detective Hooker.

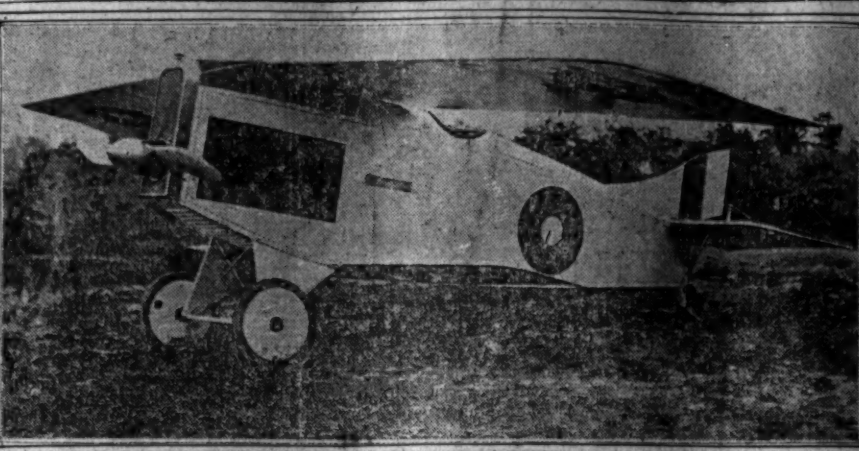
She told the detective that she had tried to kill Burns because he had interfered in a bygone heart attachment to an employer for whom she had served as stenographer, her profession. Then she countermanded this confession, giving in its place the statement that Burns had hounded her from one job to another. Then she reiterated the love story, saying that Burns had been asked by her enamored employer to look into her character, and that the detective had submitted a report warning him against her.

Prompted By Angels, She Says

She supplemented this with the assertion that she had been prompted to shoot by a vision which had come to her in the darkness from angels, who advised her detectives were too numerous and that the foremost among the profession should be eliminated. Another revelation of this dream was that some one connected with the family of the late Hatty Green should also be removed from earth, and the prisoner declared she had bent up a vigil in front of the home of Col. Edward H. R. Green, son of Hatty Green, last week awaiting a chance to shoot him with the same revolver she had used at the detective.

She had made several visits to the Grand Central to watch for Burns

Strutless And Wireless Airplane To Carry Mail To Departing Ships



'CHRISTMAS BULLET' STRUTLESS PLANE

Here is the noted "Christmas Bullet," a strutless and wireless airplane designed by Dr. W. W. Christmas, which is being displayed at the Aircraft Show in New York. A fleet of these airplanes, including the "bullet,"

will be used to carry papers and consignment mail from land to ship from twenty-four to thirty-six hours after the ship's departure. Often ships have been kept in port for days waiting papers. This plan of carrying the

papers and mail to the vessels while at sea will enable the ships to leave on schedule time. The mail will be carried in waterproof sacks and to be dropped upon the deck of the ship by aviators trained as bombers.

Last Saturday she spent most of the day in the same spot from which she made the attempt yesterday. She told of other days when she had watched and waited for him, and also of a visit she had made to the Burns offices in the Woolworth Building for the purpose of familiarizing herself with his appearance so she might not mistake him when it came time to shoot. Burns attaches, however, say there is no record of her having visited the place.

In an attempt to get at any mysterious angles of the attack Raymond Burns, son of the detective, made an investigation yesterday, and last night told his disclosures to a reporter for The Sun. He said it was found that the girl was of an esteemed family, but that she was deranged and that she was dismissed two years ago from a job with the Brooklyn plant of the American Can Company for demented actions. Since the Burns Agency was employed by the late William J. Dutton, vice-president of the American Can Company, it is speculated that Miss Wormworth had the hallucination that Burns was responsible for her discharge and that this led up to the later delusions which caused her to shoot.

Last night Mr. Burns was at his home, where preparations are being made for the marriage today at noon of his daughter, Kathleen, to Lieutenant H. Kiser, a member of the American Air Service. He stated over the telephone that he did not know Miss Wormworth and had never heard of her until her name was mentioned in connection with the shooting. He said that he had immediately looked into the case and found that she was deranged. He expects to appear at the Fifty-first Street station today when she is to be arraigned at 10 o'clock on a charge of felonious assault and violation of the Sullivan Act.

She remained last night at Bellevue.

Tariff To Be Raised By Japanese Around Their Dye Industry

Purpose Is To Bar Out Foreign Goods By Increasing Imports Duties

The proposal to raise the import duties on dyes, which has lately been introduced by several Japanese members in the Japanese House of Representatives on behalf of dye manufacturers, has been carried with a fair majority, says The Canton Times. But the Government is expected to adopt a temporary measure of protection rather than adopt the proposal. The dye market with the possibility of protection in sight is steady itself.

Relief movements in the dye industry have been carried on in two directions. One is to strengthen the position of manufacturers by their combine and the other to bar out foreign goods by increased tariff. The factories in Okayama prefecture have been urged to combine and it is now reported that negotiations are progressing favorably. Other factories are also urged to combine with the Nippon Dye Manufacturing Company, a semi-official concern, as its nucleus. Among them, too, negotiations are under way.

The other movement has been successful in carrying through the House of Representatives the proposal to increase the import duties on foreign dyes to 50 percent ad valorem. It is stated by a prominent dye man regarding this excellent result of their movement that the Government will not adopt the proposal, however, pending the completion of investigations into the advisability of effecting a wholesale change in the Statute Tariff. For the present the Government will adopt a licensing system. By permitting the import of foreign dyes under the system the Government will not only regulate the supply of foreign goods but stop the incoming of those goods which stand in rivalry with the goods turned out in Japan.

It is not yet known if this licensing system will be published soon, but it has exerted a steady influence on the dye market already. Although transactions in big parcels are deferred still urgent needs are

being covered again now and apparently users have realized that the slump in dyes has come to a stop.

Moreover, the import of foreign dyes is very slack. Cargo from Europe is not forwarded so actively as feared by Japanese manufacturers. American dyes were imported actively some time ago, but now their arrival is slackening, too. Therefore, the visible supply is small. The price is now staying on at fair levels. Direct black is quoted at ¥2.25 per kilo, first black being quoted at ¥1.10 per kilo. Sulfur black is down to 60 sen per kilo. First red is quoted at ¥4 per kilo. Methyl violet is still quoted at ¥1.15 per kilo. Methyl blue is quoted at ¥1.15 per kilo. Benzopurpline is quoted at ¥3 per kilo.

BERLINERS REGARDED FIGHT AS SPECTACLE

Spectators Drank Tea At Intervals And Joked As Struggle Proceeded

Berlin, March 5.—All this cold afternoon I stood in the Alexanderplatz watching the battle between the revolutionaries and the Government forces—I should have said attended the battle, for it is a "function," in a way.

Several thousand spectators who were present, took advantage of all the freedom in the fighting to saunter into near-by cafes and drink tea. It was something like attending a baseball game, only the Germans take their revolutions a little more seriously. While there was plenty of laughing and joking, nobody cheered the "good" players.

The Red army is made up mostly of sailors, who were trying to drive the police and Government troops out of the police station. The defenders of the situation wore white bands on their arms. When I left the scene at 4 o'clock the police had been driven into one corner of the red brick building, which they had turned into a fort.

The Reds had obtained a tank and brought it up, ready for action. It chugged at the curb like a waiting taxi. The Reds had threatened to turn loose with the tank if the Government forces did not agree to their demand for surrender.

It was an orderly, well-conducted battle. When one of the Reds would fall as the result of a well-directed shot from the police station, soldiers with a Red Cross flag would run out, stand over the man that was down, and wave the flag.

Instantly the battle would stop, as a football game does when the center sprains his ankle and the referee takes him out. Four or five soldiers and sailors would run out, pick up the wounded man, and carry him to an improvised hospital in the lobby of a hotel in Alexanderplatz overlooking the square.

The wounded man taken inside, the Red Cross flag would disappear and the crack of rifles and the splutter of machine-guns would begin again. How many were injured or killed I do not know, but automobiles and wagons that acted as ambulances carried several dead men past me.

Some men with flesh wounds in their hands and faces, who were put out of the game and sent to the side lines, while substitutes were put in, stood around in the crowd, where they were regarded with great admiration. They explained the fight to me.

I wanted to stay to see the tank go after the police station, but a drizzling rain had been falling for two hours, and it looked as if the battle was going to be called off for



'Oriental Motor' Out

The first issue of "The Oriental Motor," a monthly magazine devoted to motor interests in the Orient, made its appearance yesterday. The volume fills a long-felt want and if future issues are of the same standard as the current one, the publication is destined to become an influential one in China.

According to the announcement "it will endeavor to give expressions to the opinions, progress and requirements of motor interests in the Far East and will devote itself primarily to motor interests in China."

The publication has several timely articles of interest to dealers and owners of motor cars. The illustrations are well chosen and the magazine shows care and thought in its makeup.

The publishers have established offices at 5 Hongkong Road and the subscription price has been announced as five dollars per year.

THREE FIRES YESTERDAY

The Fire Brigade was kept busy yesterday when three alarms were sounded. None of the conflagrations, however, proved to be of much consequence. A fish shop at 44 Woo Foo Loong, off Tientsin Road, was partly destroyed and two other shops were damaged in a blaze occurring shortly before noon.

The burning of a quantity of foam paper in the compound of the Native Bankers' Guild caused another alarm at two o'clock and an hour later another outbreak was found at 393 Fokien Road and was extinguished by the fire fighters after considerable time.

A portion of a mat shed belonging to a contractor off Cumine Road was destroyed by fire Thursday afternoon.



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Its cost is slightly higher—but experience proves it's economical in the long run. You'll like the nifty style, the wear-without-cracking and the trim look that Neverleek will give your car. Stock Neverleek and Carcloth; for sale by good dealers everywhere.

Correspondence solicited from the wholesale trade.

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Financial And Commercial News

BOARD WILL STABILISE AMERICAN BASIC PRICES

Bureau Of Department Of Commerce To Establish A Foundation Of Costs

PRICE-FIXING NOT PLANNED

Government, Capital And Labor To Unite To Keep Mills Of Nation Running

By Theodore M. Knappen
Washington, February 22.—Formal announcement of the creation of "The Industrial Board of the Department of Commerce" was made today through the Council of National Defense. The function of the new board is defined to be the "stabilization of prices for basic materials in a fashion which will create a firm foundation on which the consumer can base his future purchases and the producer can form the necessary production cost estimates."

The chairman of the board is George N. Peek, of Moline, Ill., formerly vice-chairman of the War Industries Board. Hugh Frayne, who represented labor on the War Industries Board, also will represent it on the new board, and the official representative of the Government will be Thomas C. Powell, director of capital expenditures of the railroad administration. Three other members will be announced later.

The new board, it is considered, has a very difficult and very delicate task. It is expected to find some way to get the wheels of production going again on a price basis that will lure the consumer into spending, make the job attractive to the producer and at the same time keep up wages.

Problems Of Psychology
This sounds like a program of paradoxes, but the originators of the idea believe that it is feasible and that its problem is chiefly one of psychology, of the high attitude of mind toward anything else, and they will seek to establish the "right psychology." To do this they hold that the first thing to do is to get rid of the vicious "suggestion" which now paralyzes business, that being the suggestion that the present high prices can be kept up, and also the opposite notion that present prices must go very much lower.

The basic idea is that inflation has established a new normal plane of prices, and that safety and prosperity lie in locating that plane in the relation between war prices, which often got out of all touch with actual inflation, and the old peace time prices, which knew nothing of inflation. The latter are gone for good and "ought to stay gone," according to the ideas of some economists; if the country is not to go through a wrenching reduction.

Once this plane is somewhat roughly located by artificial means it is believed that the wheels will begin to turn, and after that supply and demand will become an effective economic ordinance again.

"Through proper investigation and stabilization," says the official announcement, "it is expected that the foundation can be laid for the resumption of American business and for the furnishing of employment to returning soldiers and sailors—this through Government purchases, the publication of fair price lists and co-operation of the producers."

"To obtain this co-operation it is planned that the board shall call the various leaders of industry into consultation. The first of these conferences will be with representatives of industries producing basic materials, such as iron, steel, lumber, textiles, cement, copper, brick and other construction materials."

"It will be the endeavor of the board to interchange views with these representatives of industry in the fullest and freest manner possible. Normal Bases Sought"

"If these conferences result in a general agreement among the important basic industries upon proper prices and bases for prices at which sales will be made, and this agreement is approved by the board, it is believed that the announcement of this fact will induce the nation to feel justified in properly beginning a buying program."

"Such a procedure should, in substance, establish immediately a normal basis upon which to resume activities and in this way the law of supply and demand be enabled to come into play, for, to quote Secretary Redfield, 'it cannot be too strongly emphasized that the proposal that the Government shall co-operate in the determining of fair prices on basic commodities and in stabilizing these prices through Government purchases is in no sense a price fixing program. No one will be under any sort of compulsion to adhere to the price schedules arrived at. If a producer can find a market for his wares at a higher price no one can prevent his being free to avail himself of it. If a consumer is able to buy below these prices, it will be his privilege to do so. In substance, we propose to bring capital, labor and the Government together around one table and with one purpose—to do the best possible for the country.'"

The new board will aim at these marks:

First—A reduction of prices to the lowest possible plane, which, is, however, recognized as being considerably higher than that of pre-war prices.

Second—In order to attain the object of the reduction it should be made in one cut, so that consumers will not be tempted to wait for the next cut.

Third—Capital should absorb the bulk of the reduction and ask of labor as little as possible, though labor's vital interest in the resumption of production is recognized and there is a sort of vague hint in the skillfully worded program that a 90 percent loaf is better than none.

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, April 11, 1919.

Money And Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate

@ 4/10=Tls 4.14

@ exch. 72.9=Mex. \$5.68

Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate

@ 113=Tls 88.50

@ 72.9=Mex. \$121.40

Mex. Dollars Market Rate: 72.8875

Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls 265

Copper Cash: 100 per tael 1885

Native Interest: Tls .04

Latest London Quotations

Far Silver: Demand 4/11

Bank Rate of Discount: 5%

Ex. Paris on London: Fr. 27.40

Ex. N. Y. on London: T.T. \$4.421

Exchange Closing Quotations

London: Demand 4/10

India: Demand 4/10

Paris: Demand 4/10

New York: Demand 4/10

Hongkong: Demand 4/10

Japan: Demand 4/10

Batavia: Demand 4/10

Singapore: Demand 4/10

Banks Buying Rates

London: 4 m/s. Cdta. 5/0

London: 4 m/s. Doey. 5/0

London: 6 m/s. Cdta. 5/0

London: 6 m/s. Doey. 5/0

Paris: 4 m/s. 701

New York: 6 m/s. Doey. 1141

New York: 4 m/s. Doey. 1181

Roubles Exchange

Today's Bank Buying Rate

For Roubles

Roubles 2,200: Tls. 100

Roubles 100: Tls. 45.25

Customs House Exchange Rates For April

Hk. Tls. 3.76 @ 4/92

" 1 @ 645 Francs 7.10

" 0.82 @ 1091 Gold \$1

" 1 @ 46 Yen 3.45

" 1 @ 16 Rupees 3.99

" 1 @ 1.80 Mex. \$1.58

" 1 @ Roubles

Shanghai Produce & Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, April 11, 1919.

Official

Japanese Government Bonds

Railway Purchase 5% Tls 42.70

Railway Purchase 5% Tls 42.75

Railway Purchase 5% Tls 42.80

Railway Purchase 5% Tls 42.85

Railway Purchase 5% Tls 42.90

Shanghai P. & S. Exchange

Tls. 18.10 May

Japan and China S. and W. Co.

Tls. 18.80 May

Japan and China S. and W. Co.

Tls. 17.80 June

Local Yarn:

Water Moon 18's Tls 188.20 April

Phoenix Tls 176 April

Two Tigers Tls 149 April

Two Tigers Tls 161.70 May

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, April 11, 1919.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Yangtzepoo Cotton Tls 12.25

Yangtzepoo Cotton Tls 12.35

Yangtzepoo Cotton Tls 12.40

Yangtzepoo Cotton Tls 12.50

Yangtzepoo Cotton Tls 12.60

Yangtzepoo Cotton Tls 12.75

Yangtzepoo Cotton Tls 12.80

Yangtzepoo Cotton Tls 12.90

Yangtzepoo Cotton Tls 13.00

Yangtzepoo Cotton Tls 13.10

Yangtzepoo Cotton Tls 13.20

Yangtzepoo Cotton Tls 13.30

Yangtzepoo Cotton Tls 13.40

Yangtzepoo Cotton Tls 13.50

Yangtzepoo Cotton Tls 13.60

Yangtzepoo Cotton Tls 13.70

Yangtzepoo Cotton Tls 13.80

Yangtzepoo Cotton Tls 13.90

Yangtzepoo Cotton Tls 14.00

Yangtzepoo Cotton Tls 14.10

Yangtzepoo Cotton Tls 14.20

Yangtzepoo Cotton Tls 14.30

Yangtzepoo Cotton Tls 14.40

Yangtzepoo Cotton Tls 14.50

Yangtzepoo Cotton Tls 14.60

Yangtzepoo Cotton Tls 14.70

Yangtzepoo Cotton Tls 14.80

Yangtzepoo Cotton Tls 14.90

Yangtzepoo Cotton Tls 15.00

Yangtzepoo Cotton Tls 15.10

Yangtzepoo Cotton Tls 15.20

Yangtzepoo Cotton Tls 15.30

Yangtzepoo Cotton Tls 15.40

Yangtzepoo Cotton Tls 15.50

Yangtzepoo Cotton Tls 15.60

Yangtzepoo Cotton Tls 15.70

Yangtzepoo Cotton Tls 15.80

Cotton Market Reports

A. B. Rosenfeld and Son

China Cottons.—The recent decline

in the cotton market, which for a

long time has reasonably been looked

upon as only a temporary depression,

seems for the time being well founded,

on the exceedingly unfavorable trade

conditions the world over. In short the

whole world temporarily is bearish on

"speculators" and "consumers." But such

market movements generally follow an

undulating rather than a perpendicular

line, and for the present it looks as if

the decline has been pushed as far as it can go,

and that just as has happened so often

in the past, the universal feeling of

discouragement and heavy sorrow

will work out their own correction and

give us a fair upturn. We believe a

temporary halting point has about been

reached, and that two to three weeks more

of small commitments from the interior

markets coupled with the continuous

rise in Mid-America and Indian will

create sufficient nervousness among the

over-confident short element to render a

sharp advance in the event of the long

looked for improvement in the world

industrial circles taking place.

We do not anticipate anything like a

return to the high prices during the

early part of the season, but we think

that the bears have had a good long pull at

the pitcher and that the tide must turn

and that we should have a reasonable

advance in the near future. For the present,

therefore, we advise buying in easy

markets. Tone of the market, quiet

and steady.

The chief interest after the China

Spring holiday will lie in the progress

of the coming crop, which will be

planted within the next couple of

weeks, and we shall, about the first

week in May, give our bi-monthly

reports (as in the past), which we

hope will again furnish a reliable

picture of its condition from month

to month.

S. Spunt and Co.

China Cotton.—The market continued

dull and sluggish during the past

week with prices remaining unaltered

assuming at the close a weakish

tendency notwithstanding the gradual

rise in Mid-America.

In regard to new crop preparations,

the weather has been more or less

favorable and during the early part

of next month planting should be well

under way.

The farmers, notwithstanding the

prevailing lack of demand for the

local staple, and being apparently

well financed are still holding back,

confidently looking forward to better

prices for their stocks in view of the

expected ratification of peace and

the great outflow of cotton that will

eventually move towards the much

depleted markets in Central

Europe and other central countries.

Looking broadly, therefore, at the

situation it naturally leads one to

advise taking advantage of what-

ever offerings are available at present

rates for the simple reason that one

can never foresee how soon the

condition of rates will swing up-

wards. Tone of the market, quiet.

SINGAPORE RUBBER AUCTION

Messrs. Meyer and Meador, Singa-

pore, report that the auctions this

week showed prices of cents 78 to 79

for Pale Crepe and cents 75 to 76 for

Smoked Sheet. The tendency

of the market being firm.

Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co. in-

form us that the following is a

translation of a telegraphic report

received from their Singapore agents

in connection with the last weekly

report auctions held at Singapore on

Wednesday, April 9, 1919.

Average prices realized:

No. 1 Smoked Sheet \$771 per

warehouse equivalent to 1s. 10d. ex

warehouse Singapore.

No. 1 Crepe \$781 per pound

equivalent to 1s. 10d. ex warehouse

Singapore.

Market farmer offered 873 tons:

acid 421 tons.

acid 421 tons.

acid 421 tons.

acid 421 tons.

acid 421 tons.

acid 421 tons.

Shareholders' Association Transactions

Shanghai, April 11, 1919.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Shanghai Docks Tls 126.00 cash

Shanghai Docks Tls 126.00 cash

Shanghai Docks Tls 126.00 cash

Shanghai Docks Tls 126.00 cash

Shanghai Docks Tls 126.00 cash</

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Steamer Yohyang Maru, Captain Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on Saturday, April 12, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA, No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Chongking, Captain J. Meathrel, will leave on Saturday, April 12, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyung, Captain W. McIlwain, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co's Str. Kutwo, tons 2,664, Captain Gibb, will leave on Monday, April 14, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Fengyang Maru, Captain S. Tachino, will be despatched from N. Y. K. Mail Wharf on Monday, April 14, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA, No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Steamer Tachung Maru, Captain Y. Tameguchi, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on Tuesday, April 15, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA, No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co's Str. Tackwo, tons 3,770, Capt. Campbell, will leave on Tuesday, April 15, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Nankin, Captain H. A. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, April 15, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Wuchang, Captain Pickard, will leave on Wednesday, April 16, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The Str. Kwanglee, Captain A. P. Sangster, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Kwanglee, Captain J. D. Mills, will leave on Sunday April 13, at 3 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Hsin Peking, Captain A. Stott R. N. B. will leave from the French Bund on Monday, April 14, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Kailong, Captain John Cogan, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, April 15, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Sinkiang, Capt. E. W. Eddy, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, April 15, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Suiyang, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, April 17, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOCHOW & KEELUNG.—The Steamer Kohoku Maru, Captain M. Tsubaki, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtseppoo Wharf on Friday, April 25, at 10 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 10 a.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

For Northern Ports

TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Chuan, Captain H. E. Laver, will leave on Saturday, April 12, at 3 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN

—The China Navigation Co's Str. Shengking, Capt. K. E. Tubbien, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, April 12, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

CHEFOO & NEWCHANG.—The Str. Toonan, Captain C. Taylor, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

TIEN-TSIN DIRECT.—The Str. Felching, Captain J. Smith, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

TIEN-TSIN & DAIREN.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Captain M. Tsubaki, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtseppoo Wharf on Sunday, April 13, at 10 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 10 a.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Tungchow, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, April 15, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TSINGTAO.—The Steamer Suma Maru, Captain N. Iwamatsu, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtseppoo Wharf on Wednesday, April 16, at 10 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 10 a.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.—The China Navigation Co's Str. Fengtien, Capt. McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, April 17, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

MEN OF WAR IN PORT

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating
WTW			Snipe	Br. gun-boat
WTW			Nightingale	Br. gun-boat
P & O B I	Oct. 18		Sel. Cabots	It. gun-boat
B N B	Nov. 8		Kinsha	Br. gun-boat
S. P.	Dec. 21		Quinos	Am. gun-boat
S. M. B.	Feb. 11		Wilmington	Am. gun-boat
T. P.	Mar. 12		Villalobos	Am. gun-boat
S. C.	Mar. 15		Palos	Am. gun-boat
S. J.	Mar. 17		Eleanor	Am. gun-boat
S. J.	Mar. 24		Imat	Br. gun-boat
O. D. W.			Toba	Jap. gun-boat

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1919

Date and Destination	For	Cbl.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Rag.
Today.							
Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shengking	9.00					
Australia, via Hongkong	Kwangse	12.00					
Hongkong	do	17.00					
Hongkong and Canton	do	21.00					21.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00					21.00
Wei-hai-wei and Chefoo	Shengking	9.00					8.30
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00					17.00
Swatow and Hongkong	Wosang	17.00					
Japan & America, via N'saki	Chikugo Maru			8.00			
Chefoo	Toonan	21.00					21.00
Hongkong and Canton	Kwanglee	21.00					21.00
Hankow	Chungking	17.00					
Japan, Hihulu, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe	Justin			17.00			17.00
Vietok and Siberia via Fukow and Harbin (Daily except Sunday)	Train			17.00			17.00
Ningpo	Kiangtse	15.00					
Tientsin	Train	17.00					
Hankow	Train	17.00					
Tomorrow.							
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00					21.00
Hongkong	Iyo Maru	15.30					
Europe via Hongkong	Iyo Maru			15.00	15.30		
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Wosang	9.00					8.30
Europe via Hongkong	Iyo Maru	15.30					15.00
Monday, April 14.							
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00					21.00
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00					17.00
Tuesday, April 15.							
Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Tungchow	14.00					
United Kingdom, via Suez	Laomedon	17.00					
Wei-hai-wei and Chefoo	Tungchow	14.00					13.30
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Wingang	21.00					21.00
Swatow and Hongkong	Wingang	17.00					
Hongkong and Canton	Sinkiang	9.00					8.30
Hongkong	Sinkiang	9.00					
Hongkong and Canton	Kailong	9.00					8.30
Hongkong	Kailong	9.00					
Wednesday, April 16.							
Amoy and Hongkong	Suiyang	17.00					
N'saki, Kobe, Thama, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe, via Canada Manila M.		15.00					17.00

Parcels only
Letters and boxes with declared value 7:30 p.m. Parcel post 3 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.

The Chinese Post Office will close two mails daily for Tientsin, Tientsin, Peking, etc.
a. at 21 for S.N.R. 23 o'clock train
b. at 7 for S.N.R. 7:55 o'clock train
Mails closed by 7:55 train should reach Tientsin only 40 minutes later than those closed for the previous night's train.

Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Foreign Ports

LONDON.—The Str. Andes Maru, Captain S. Saito, will be despatched from the Co's No. 3 Buoy Wharf on April. For Freight please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

TAKOMA & SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Asuka Maru, Captain I. Hamada, will be despatched on Monday, April 14, Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co. at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Manila Maru, Captain N. Kobayashi, will be despatched on Thursday, April 17, Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co. at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment at 10 a.m. on the same day. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

LONDON.—The Steamer Vancouver Maru, Captain K. Saito, will be despatched from the No. 3 Buoy on Tuesday, April 22. For Freight please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS. FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Wosang, Lucy, Nagaiki, Foyang, Tatung, Wuchang and Chungking.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight (except Chungking which sails from Pootung at midnight). These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtze and Hunan Lines.
The steamers Wuchang and Chungking are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, etc., but have no accommodation for foreign passengers.
Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIEN-TSIN (and Peking via TIEN-TSIN).—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shantung and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund.
Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Suiyang, Sunkiang, Yingchow, Singan and Kailong.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4:30 p.m. The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Freight: Telephone Central 77. Agents, 21-23 French Bund.
Passage: Telephone Central 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

AMERICAN STEAMERS TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE "ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu	For Hongkong via Manila
S.S. Ecuador April 28	S.S. Colombia May 3
S.S. Colombia May 24	S.S. Venezuela May 31
S.S. Venezuela June 21	S.S. Ecuador June 28

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

EAST INDIA SERVICE "COLUSA" "SANTA CRUZ"

SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Saigon, Singapore, Calcutta and Colombo	For San Francisco via Honolulu
S.S. Santa Cruz April 28	S.S. Colusa April 28

PANAMA SERVICE Regular Sailings from San Francisco MEXICO—CENTRAL AMERICA—PANAMA Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information of freight or passage apply to

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5055 Cable Address "Solano"

O. S. K. OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA ((Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.)) Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Alteration)

FOR LONDON AND MANILA (via Hongkong and Singapore).
VANCOUVER MARU (15,000 tons) Capt. K. Saito, Apr. 21 Apr. 22
ALTAI MARU (15,000 tons) Capt. T. Fuchigami, June
FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver) via Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.
In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.
ARABIA MARU (18,000 tons) Capt. I. Hamada, Apr. 13 Apr. 14
MANILA MARU (20,000 tons) Capt. N. Kobayashi, Apr. 16 Apr. 17
FOR HONGKONG
CHICAGO MARU (12,000 tons) Capt. S. Yanane, Apr. 8 Apr. 10
FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tsingtao and Dairen).
KOHOKU MARU (5,000 tons) Capt. M. Tsubaki, Apr. 11 Apr. 13
FOR TSINGTAO
SUMA MARU (12,000 tons) Capt. N. Iwamatsu, Apr. 14 Apr. 16
FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Fuchow, Keelung and Takao).
KOHOKU MARU (5,000 tons) Capt. M. Tsubaki, Apr. 23 Apr. 25
Fully booked for passage.
The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to Europe, South America, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai.

H. SHIMAMURA, Manager.
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund
Tel. No. 288 and 308. Tel. Address: SHOSHEN, SHANGHAI

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES PASIFIC SERVICE QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" SAILING FROM SHANGHAI TO VLADIVOSTOK

11TH APRIL	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
	G.\$57.25	G.\$27.50	G.\$19.00

DOMINION EXPRESS TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES SOLD
At daily rates of exchange. (Can be cashed in any city in America)

For information regarding fares, sailings, etc., apply to F. E. WEISS, Acting General Agent, Passenger Department, Palace Hotel Building, Shanghai. Tel. Central 182.
For through bills of lading freight rates, etc., apply to L. E. N. RYAN, Agent, Cor. Peking & Yuen Ming Yuen Rds. Shanghai. Tel. Central 131.

T. K. K. SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE

TOYO KISEN KAISHA. (ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.)

Imperial Japanese and U.S.M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR HONGKONG

TENTO MARU April 22, 1919

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

TENYO MARU May 8, 1919
SHINYO MARU May 14, 1919

All steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performance Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

Lay-Over privileges allowed to all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, and CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Manager, North China Insurance Co's Building, Entrance 71 Szechuen Road.
Telephone, No. 3229.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

THE AMERICAN STEAMERS

"NANKING" AND "CHINA" (15,000 TONS) (10,500 TONS)

WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR SAN FRANCISCO VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

S.S. "CHINA" APRIL 25th
S.S. "NANKING" JUNE 22nd

*S.S. "Nanking" does not call at Nagasaki

FOR HONGKONG VIA MANILA

S.S. "NANKING" JUNE 3rd

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

S.S. "CHINA" JUNE 21st

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, freight rates, etc., apply to

F. C. CHARMAN, Acting Agent, CORNER SZECHUEN & KIUKIANG ROADS, PHONE CENTRAL 4773

"Sooner or later" is a smooth sounding phrase, but the man who uses it knows that it pays to DO IT NOW

AT THE APOLLO

MONDAY

April 14th, 15th, 16th & 17th



CHARLIE CHAPLIN IN "A DOG'S LIFE"
HIS FIRST MILLION DOLLAR PICTURE

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

"The one and only"
IN THE FIRST OF HIS NEW
\$1,000,000 COMEDIES

"A DOG'S LIFE"

TOLD IN 3 SPASMS
PACK UP YOUR TROUBLES IN
YOUR OLD KIT BAG
AND SMILE
THEN LAUGH
THEN ROAR

There are as many laughs in "A Dog's Life" as the pup in the picture has fleas. The dog's part is next to Chaplin's in importance and the business which Charlie C. has invented for the mutt is as original as it is natural and side-splitting. There is just enough of the right kind of plot, the opening and the finish are uniquely funny, and the three reels are filled with irresistible invitations to pack all your troubles in your old kit bag and smile, then laugh, then roar. The comic genius of Charles Chaplin is at its best in "A Dog's Life."

BOOK UP NOW FOR THE NIGHT OF YOUR LIFE

Prices of Admission Dress Circle \$2.00
Stalls \$1.00

Booking at Robinson's

First-Hand Story Is Told Of Upheaval In Bavaria

Officers Shook Dice To Decide Who Should Kill
Socialist Kurt Eisner

(London Chronicle)

Geneva, February 24.—I am able to send you an authentic version, based on special information, of the tragic events in Munich.

There have been two distinct political upheavals in the Bavarian capital, succeeding each other within 24 hours, one a counter-revolutionary conspiracy leading to the assassination of the Premier, Herr Kurt

Eisner, and the other a Spartacist uprising ostensibly provoked to avenge his death, and resulting in the shooting of the Minister Auer and the Clerical Deputy Osel in the Bavarian Diet.

The plot of the Monarchists and the military party to do away with Eisner was planned some time ago. Eisner's attitude at the Berne Socialist Congress, where he intrepidly ex-

posed the war guilt of the Central Powers, sealed his doom.

Relations With Lenin

After his second speech at the Berne Conference, in which he revealed the inhuman treatment inflicted by the German military authorities on Allied prisoners of war, Eisner remarked to friends who congratulated him on his courageous frankness: "You don't know what Germany is like today. By making this speech I have probably signed my death warrant."

But it was above all another statement of Eisner's at Berne, made this time not in a public session but in a committee meeting of Socialist leaders, which goaded the military party to take murderous action, for in this committee meeting, at which the Bolshevik question was the subject of discussion, the Bavarian Premier solemnly declared that he had documentary evidence in his possession proving that the German General Staff continues even today to entertain secret relations with Lenin and Trotsky and the Russian Soviet Republic.

Thus the fear of the terrible revelations that this solitary upright German statesman might make armed his assassin's hand against him.

On the morning after this declara-

tion of Eisner's, ex-Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, left Schull, near Tarasp, in Switzerland, where he had been living in concealment for several months, and returned to Bavaria. There is little doubt that Rupprecht's departure was connected with events which followed.

During the night preceding Eisner's assassination an apparently harmless social gathering of officers belonging to a Bavarian Life Guards regiment took place in the club rooms of this famous corps. In reality this assembly had been convoked in order to designate the officer who was to shoot Eisner.

Champagne flowed freely. Finally a dice-box was produced, and the officers tossed dice to determine which of them should undertake to rid Germany of her assassin. The murderer's lot fell to Count Arco-Valley, a distant relative of the Wittelsbach family (the late rulers of Bavaria).

After the murder there was found upon the Count—who is not dead, but lying seriously wounded in Munich Hospital—a proclamation entitled "Down with Kurt Eisner! Long live Wittelsbach!"

The agitation and fury caused by the news of Eisner's assassination amongst the masses was immediately exploited by the Spartacists. Rumors that the Minister Auer, who was known as a political rival of Eisner's, was concerned in the murder of the Premier, and that the Majority Socialist Ministers, Timm and Rosenhau-

ter, had been secretly warned by Scheidemann from Weimar to leave Munich, as something was about to happen to Eisner, were used by the Spartacist leaders, Levin and Mushman, to call the soldiers and workmen to arms.

The New Government

A Munich butcher named Peters shot down Auer, Timm and Rosenhau-ter were arrested, and for some time were in danger of being lynched.

Newspaper offices were stormed, and a Soviet Republic was hurriedly proclaimed.

However, this Bolshevik triumph was of short duration. A central committee formed by the Soldiers' and Workmen's Councils remained cool, and at once set about constituting a Socialist Coalition Government.

The entrance of such men as Frauenthor and Jaffe into this Government affords a serious guarantee against Bolshevism in Bavaria, although it is equally certain that Eisner's death has strengthened the Radical element, and that the dissolution of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Councils planned by the Weimar Government will scarcely be possible in Bavaria now.

Hostages Seized

Professor Forster, the Bavarian Ambassador to Switzerland, has been offered the post of Foreign Secretary in the new Cabinet.

The central committee at Munich has taken strong measures to suppress any further Monarchist coup. Twenty members of aristocratic Bavarian families have been arrested, and are held as hostages.

AMUSEMENTS

Olympic Theatre

SHOWING

on April 12th, 13th and 14th

PAULINE FREDERICK

"THE SPIDER"

Five Parts

SHE STANDS FOR A MILLION

Ruby de Rumer, as the Heroine of Rex Beach's Greatest Picture

"The Auction Block"

Represents the Aggregate Malignancy of the World; and the temptations to which she is subjected in the course of the Drama are supposed to cover all possible temptations to which girls are subjected in Real Life

This Tremendous Punch Play Will be Screened on April 17 With Special Music



REX BEACH'S GREATEST PICTURE "THE AUCTION BLOCK"



Amusements

Victoria Theatre

TONIGHT

The Seven Deadly Sins
PRESENTING

"ENVY"

Five Parts

SPECIAL PROGRAMME

AT POPULAR PRICES

on Tuesday, April 15th,

WITH THE TWO BEST

ARTISTS IN THE WORLD

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

and DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

ISIS THEATRE

PROGRAMME

for

Tonight, 12th April

"ULTUS"

(Second Series)

The Most Wonderful and Interesting Detective Picture yet shown.

Marvellous Athletic Performances

by

Mr. J. KENTEL

Extraordinary muscular feats shown. Breaking into pieces thick iron chains with hands, and also with muscular power of chest.

Twisting two thick nails into one, Etc., Etc., Etc.

WRESTLING CONTESTS

A boxing contest between two local men.

Prices of Admission:

Dress Circle, 70 cents.

Box Seats, \$1.00

Matinee Today, 12th April

"The Count of Monte Cristo"

"The Million Dollar Mystery"

TONIGHT, Saturday, April 12th, and 13th

THE APOLLO THEATRE

PRESENTS

FRANK KEENAN

the distinguished American in

"MORE TROUBLE"

There is a certain freshness of novelty to the theme of "More Trouble," the Pathé photoplay in which Frank Keenan is starring at this theatre, which makes it amusing every foot of the way, and reveals Keenan in a humorous role quite different from the serious character parts with which he has been identified in the past. "More Trouble" contains much clean, swift-moving fun. The Keenan Picture is based on a story by Edgar Franklin, and, as adapted to the screen by Ouida Bergere, it has the added merit of a sustained mystery. The plot revolves about a college boy of seemingly exemplary habits whose return home from school is followed by a deluge of bills indicating anything but a quiet career away from home. His father's drastic treatment of the bill collectors involves his own business in difficulty and only an unexpected denouement saves him from disaster. The picture was directed by Ernest C. Warde, son of Frederick Warde, the veteran actor.

We shall also screen
Pathe's British Gazette—Salmon Fishing
TOTO—in "BEACH SPORTS"
Time and Prices as usual.

LYCEUM THEATRE

LAST FOUR NIGHTS

FRAWLEY COMEDY CO.

Tonight!

Tonight!

Saturday and Monday,
April 12th and 14th

The Carnival of Laughter
"MARY'S ANKLE"

Tuesday & Wednesday,
April 15 and 16th

For the first time in Shanghai
"COMMON CLAY"

Prices: \$2, \$3, and \$1.

Booking at Moutrie & Co.

TODAY'S Matinee at 3 p.m.

"A PAIR OF SIXES"

USUAL PRICES

CHILDREN HALF-PRICES

21950

Business and Official Notices

(Continued from Page 9)

Ministry of Communications of the Republic of China:

Telegraph Material Supply Department

1919 Yearly Tender

Tenders are invited for the supply of various kinds of materials, tools, etc., for telegraph use during the whole year.

All tenders shall close on the 3rd of June, 1919. Conditions governing tenders, specifications, regulation sheets, and other particulars may be obtained from the Head Office, No. 27 Markham Road, Shanghai, on payment of a fee of Mexican Dollars Ten (M10) which shall not be returnable.

E. H. GOW,

General Manager.

Shanghai, 5th April, 1919. 21941.

The Shanghai Soremban Rubber Estates, Limited

(Incorporated under the Companies Ordinance of Hongkong, 1911 to 1915)

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH ANNUAL General Meeting of Shareholders of the above-named Company will be held at the Head Office, No. 71 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, on Thursday, the 17th day of April, 1919, at 4.00 p.m., for presentation of the Report of the Directors and Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1918.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Monday, 14th, to Thursday, 17th April, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors, HUGO REISS & Co., Secretaries & General Managers, Shanghai, 5th April, 1919. 21940.

NAAMLOOZE VENNOOTSCHAP

Mastelapoli Tot Mij, Bosch-Ea

Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting will be held in the offices of the Company, Tandjong Poera, Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10 a.m. on Monday, the 28th April, 1919.

By Order of the Directors,

GEORGE McBAIN,

General Agent.

Shanghai, 22nd February, 1919. 21857.

SPECIALIST

(Can Speak English Well)

Surgical and Venereal Diseases

Men's and Women's Diseases.

X-Ray and Diathermy are better for nervous diseases (especially rheumatism, nervous, weakness, impotence) and skin diseases.

Injections of all kinds of vaccine, serum and 1914 (606). Tests of blood.

(Japanese) Dr. WATANABE, A.M., M.D.

21 Haining Road (5th house from North Szechuen Road).

Tel. North 2279. 17846.

MASON & CO.

CONFECTIONERS

No. 90 BUBBLING WELL ROAD, (OPPOSITE RACE COURSE)

Fancy Cakes and Confectionery of French Style in All Descriptions

Telephone Central 2839

BANK NOTES

ISSUED BY THE

Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, Shanghai

In accordance with instructions received from the CENTRAL BUREAU OF LIQUIDATION OF THE DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK, all bank notes either in Dollars or Tails issued by the SHANGHAI BRANCH of the above Bank must be presented for payment to the undersigned on or before the 18th April, 1919. After this date they will be considered null and void. Notes issued by other Branches must be presented for payment direct to the respective branch.

Bureau of Liquidation of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, Shanghai.

A. G. STEPHEN, Liquidator.

By his Attorney, A. D. BRENT. 21853.

V. K. SHEN & SON

Furniture Makers & Interior Decorators.

9 BUBBLING WELL RD., SHANGHAI

-Yut Sao Chang & Co.

General Hardware Merchants, Wholesale and Retail. (Established 1881).

A. 1284 Broadway, Shanghai

Stoves for every purpose, cutlery of every description, metal and metal products, etc., etc.

TURKISH BATH

and MASSAGE ESTABLISHMENT

Swedish and Japanese Treatment.

Prof. I. K. SETO, proprietor, 15 years' experience in U.S.A. Patients treated at their residence by special arrangement. Telephone N. 2765. 25 North Szechuen Road. Open 12 noon to 12 p.m.

EDEN HOSPITAL

Dept. of Venereal Diseases

287 Nanking Road (Opp. Lloyd Road)

Hours: 10-12; 2-4 except Sunday

Special consideration to men in uniform

DR. JAMES YUKING, Supt.

HONMA HOSPITAL

No. 54 Miller Road, Tel. N. 2961

Dr. K. HONMA

(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka)

Women's Diseases

Confinement, Surgery

X-Ray and Diathermy

Examination with Uretroscope

Skin Diseases

Massage Treatment